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# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL
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## FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

## CUBA.

General Butler's Investigation.

**Attempts to Corrupt Senators and Representatives—Three Million Dollars in Cuban Bonds Expended—Unsuccessful Attempt to Influence the President—One Hundred Thousand Dollars for the Manufacture of Public Sentiment.**

WASHINGTON, June 7.—General Butler has completed his investigation of rumors that improper means were used by friends of Cuba here to influence persons in official position here in favor of the cause of the insurgents. Although General Butler refuses to allow the publication of the report of the inquisition, facts have leaked out which establish beyond doubt that there was a large and powerful lobby at work for the purpose of bribing Senators and members, and to induce the President and his Cabinet to recognize the belligerency of the Cuban Republic. It appears that as early as September last, Mr. Ruiz, the financial agent of Cuba in Washington, entered into a written contract with Mr. N. B. Taylor, an ex-army contractor, through his attorney, ex-rebel Gen. Pickett, of this city, in the sum of

ONE MILLION DOLLARS

in Cuban bonds, which were deposited with a certain foreign minister here, to obtain the recognition of belligerent rights for Cuba by the Government of the United States, the said sum to be used by Taylor in the best possible manner to accomplish this end within a specified time.

TAYLOR'S FIRST EFFORT.

As soon as the contract was signed Taylor started out west to secure the services of a person, whose name is withheld for the present, and who is supposed to have great influence at the White House, and to induce him to come to Washington and use his influence with the President and Cabinet to recognize the Cubans as belligerents. This gentleman, however, emphatically declined to have any thing to do with the matter, although he was offered one hundred thousand dollars for his influence.

HE TRIES AGAIN.

Being unsuccessful, Taylor returned to Washington to bring other influence to bear upon the President, and soon entered into contract with a Mr. P——, on the same terms with ex Senator Wade, in the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, to secure the influence of Mr. Wade and Senator Morton.

THE AGREEMENT

was acknowledged before David R. Smith, a Justice of the Peace for the city of Washington. At this time ex-Senator Wade was not in the city; but he was sent for and in a few days he arrived. In the meantime Mr. P—— saw Senator Morton, with whom he had once been his friend Luther H. Wilson to talk with Morton about the matter. Mr. Taylor and Mr. P—— were in close consultation every day, and the latter reported at first that Messrs. Wade and Morton would call a meeting of their cabinet to endeavor to influence him to extend to the Cubans belligerent rights. About the end of November Mr. P—— reported that Senator Morton had drawn up

A PROCLAMATION

Recognizing the Cubans as belligerents, which he had taken to the President to sign, who had, however, declined to do so, it being antagonistic to the policy which the Administration expected to follow. It was about this time the Cubans caused to be published a positive announcement that the President would recognize them as belligerents, which was based, no doubt, upon the supposition that he would follow the advice of Morton and Wade. Previous to these movements, however, Mr. Taylor had found it necessary to secure the aid of certain correspondents in order to create public opinion, and so in October had had a talk with a Mr. Latham, who was mixed up in the Alaska investigations, and correspondent of the New York *Sun* and the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, and who is also a law partner of Col. Pickett's, Mr. Taylor's own attorney. Mr. Taylor told Mr. Latham to promise Cuban bonds inside of fifty thousand dollars each to various newspaper correspondents in Washington if they would write up the Cuban cause and advocate the early recognition of the Republic of Cuba. Mr. Latham told Mr. Taylor afterwards that he had promised to give these bonds, but that it would be much better to pay the actual money to the correspondents, or if this could not be done, to obtain from Ruiz the release of some bonds, and give them directly and unconditionally to the correspondents. As soon as Congress assembled in December, Mr. Ruiz so far met the requirements of Mr. Taylor as to agree to furnish him with from thirty to forty thousand dollars, that question should be brought before the House, and to work in a general way for the Cuban Republic in all matters which might come up. He saw many members for this purpose, and among others Mr. Golladay, of Kentucky; Butler, of Tennessee; Dewesse, of North Carolina; Fitch, of Nevada, and Morrill, of Mississouri; but it is not known positively who accepted bribes and who did not, it being a conclusion, however, that such were tendered. Towards the close of December, Mr. Taylor became dissatisfied with his contract, and went to see Mr. Ruiz and insisted that both bond and money should be given to him directly to use with Congressmen, and not kept in the hands of a third party until the recognition of Cuba was accomplished. This Mr. Ruiz promised to do but not immediately. About the end of January Mr. Taylor wrote to Mr. Ruiz, again, declining to have anything further to do with the matter, assigning as a reason that no money or bonds, as promised, had been furnished him. Before this period however, Mr. Lemus, the Envoy from the Cuban Republic had made

ANOTHER CONTRACT

With Dr. D. W. Bliss, of this city. This contract provided that two millions of dollars of Cuban bonds should be put up with some bank or depository by Mr. Lemus, and the same should be paid over to Dr. Bliss, if Congress should pass a resolution recognizing the belligerent rights of Cuba, or any other resolution which should modify the neutrality laws of the United States so as to give partially active to Cuba belligerent rights. The consideration of this agreement on the part of Dr. Bliss was that he should use all means in his power to accomplish the special result. The two millions of dollars were deposited with the Riggs National Bank of Washington, by Mr Fessar, the Treasurer of the Cuban Junta in New York, Dr. Bliss signing with him on the register-book in order to prevent the withdrawal of the bonds by one party without the consent of the other. Dr. Bliss then made arrangements with several well known lobbyists, to influence Congress to pass the desired resolution, and among those employed were Luther H. Wilson, Wells J. Babcock, George H. Pernell and Isaac L. Gibbs, whom Johnson, when President, appointed Governor of Washington Territory. These persons went to work industriously among the members to secure the success of the measure in which they were greatly interested.

Senator Morton introduced in the Senate a bill modifying the neutrality laws, and urged its consideration with great force, but when it was reported back to the Senate for action from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to which it had been referred, it was so modified as to such a degree as to be scarcely recognizable in the House a number of resolutions to aid the Cuban cause were introduced, but votes upon them were never obtained, as it was found the opposition much stronger than anticipated, but still do not despair or abandon their work. A large quantity of pamphlets were distributed over the country, favoring the speedy recognition of the Cubans, in which were enclosed blank petitions to be signed and sent to Congress, asking that body by appropriate legislation to render to the Cubans this important service. Thus the parties who had had this contingent interest in the Cuban bonds, by the aid of a few purchased correspondents here, created a fictitious feeling more or less throughout the United States. The exact

AMOUNT OF BONDS DISTRIBUTED

Among the correspondents is not known, but it is estimated at one hundred thousand dollars, the correspondent of one prominent Philadelphia paper alone receiving upwards of twenty thousand dollars, and the correspondents of two other Philadelphia papers, and of one Boston paper, getting quite large sums.

## RED RIVER.

**Fenians Threaten an Attack on Camp at Sault St. Marie—Settlers Will Resist the Red River Expedition—Declaration of Independence—Rell not Preparing to Resist—The Manitoba Bill.**

TORONTO, June 7.—It is said that one hundred Chicago Fenians have threatened a raid on the camp at Sault St. Marie, and preparations having been made to meet them, it is believed they decided to go to Duluth.

Intelligence received from Fort Garry says that a large meeting of French settlers was held at White Horse Plains, when fighting and resistence to the Red River expedition was unanimously favored. It is believed a declaration of independence will be issued.

Rell is making no preparations to oppose the expedition.

The Manitoba bill will probably be adopted by the Red River Legislature.

Two companies of United States Infantry arrived at St. Joseph.

## YOUNGSTOWN, O.

**Prohibitory Liquor Ordinance Ratified.**

**Special Dispatch to the Commercial.**

YOUNGSTOWN, O., June 7, 1870.

The prohibitory liquor ordinance was ratified here to-day by three hundred and eleven majority, in a vote of eleven hundred and eighty-seven. There was great excitement throughout the day. It is a glorious victory.

P. O'C.

## THE WEATHER.

New York—Raining; N. E.; ther. 67°.
Philadelphia—Cloudy; N. E.; ther. 70°.
Cleveland—Clear; wind W.; ther. 74°.
Detroit—Cloudy; wind N.; ther. 70°.
Cincinnati—Cloudy; wind S. W.; ther. 76°.
Louisville—Raining; wind N. W.; ther. 76°.
Indianapolis—Cloudy; N. N. W.; ther. 68°.
Chicago—Clear; wind W.; ther. 67°.
Milwaukee—Clear; wind W.; ther. 57°.
Little Rock—Wind S. E.; ther. 78.
Omaha—Cloudy; wind S. W.; ther. 69°.

**Advance in Wheat and Flour.**

Jenkins & Bro., our flour men, report flour advancing in all directions, owing to the demand for wheat for shipment. An advance here may be looked for, as flour at present prices cannot be replaced. †

## CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7, 1870.

SENATE.

The Senate set apart Tuesday next, the 14th, for the consideration of business from the Committee on Commerce, and the bill for the appurtenhment of the Representatives in Congress among the States was made the special order for Thursday, the 9th.

The bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to change the boundaries of the land districts without increasing the number passed.

The proposed amendment to the rules providing for the calling of the previous question in the Senate, etc., was discussed until one o'clock.

The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. CHANDLER moved to pass the bill over so as to take up the bill for a through railroad line to New York, and the Chattanooga and Cincinnati Railroad bill, which was not agreed to, and the Indian appropriation bill was proceeded with.

Mr. POMEROY offered as an amendment a bill for the removal of the Osage Indians in Kansas, and the sale of their reservation to actual settlers at $1 25 per acre and the settlement of the tribe in the Indian country.

Mr. DAVIS inquired whether there was any steal ace in the bill.

Mr. POMEROY replied that if there was, the Committee on Indian Affairs should have found it out. He did not know of any.

Mr. DAVIS said he would admit that if Mr. Pomeroy did not know of any stealage there must be one.

Mr. MORRILL offered an amendment that the lands disposed of at $1 25 per acre be for the benefit of the Indians, and providing homes for them.

Mr. MORTON believed the reservation system a failure.

Mr. MORRILL'S amendment was lost, 17 to 25.

The Senate went into executive session and adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The bill regulating the payment of members in cases of contested elections was taken up.

Mr. DAVIS favored the principle of the bill, to pay only half compensation to the sitting member whose seat is contested, until the contest is decided. Within twelve years $179,000 had been paid to persons who had no right to a dollar of the public money, and the present Congress had paid $15 000 more, besides having to appoint five different committees on contested seats.

Mr. WILLARD favored paying only the member proving his right to a seat.

MR. MARSHALL opposed the bill on the ground that it would increase the evil.

Finally the bill was laid on the table, 90 to 89.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported by Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee on Banking, to increase the currency and provide for other purposes. Mr. GARFIELD addressed the House in explanation and advocacy of the bill. After discussing the general subject of distinctive paper currency and paper money, and quoting from Robert Patterson, of Scotland, to show that the paper circulation of the United Kingdom has been practically stationary for twenty-five years, and that the wealth, and trade of the kingdom had quadrupled in that time. The principal instrument of British trade was a check, which was only five per cent of the business being transacted in coin or paper money, and that being transferred through the banks in drafts, bills and transferred on the books. This statistical fact showed that the bank was to-day the great mechanism for facilitating trade, rather than coin or notes. He believed the first great want of the country was a sound currency, exchangable into coin; but as that was impossible, he would say that the first great want of the country was increased facilities for making exchanges, and that soon after sent paper notes or banking credits. That was the great and pressing demand of the hour, and he replied to the arguments as to the distribution of currency, arguing that no matter how distributed, it would flow in channels determined by the laws of trade, and could not be regulated by any absolute statute or Congressional law. He continued at length in advocacy of the bill, and in reply to objections made thereto.

Mr. COX opposed the bill in all its parts.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to postpone the bill.

Mr. MORGAN made an argument against it and called on the Southern and Western members to combine against the Northern Pacific Railroad bill, which was not agreed to, and the Indian appropriation bill was proceeded with.

At the conclusion of Mr. Morgan's speech, Mr. LYNCH introduced a joint resolution removing the navy yard from Charlestown, Mass., to Kittery, Me.

The Senate amendment authorizing increased pay to certain officers was passed.

The House took a recess to the evening to debate the currency bill.

At the evening session several prepared speeches on the currency bill were read and ordered to be printed.

Adjourned.

## CLEVELAND, OHIO.

**Annual Meeting of the National Photographers' Association**

CLEVELAND, June 7.—The National Photographers' Association commenced its annual meeting at Cleveland, this afternoon. The meeting continues through the week. A large number of photographers are present, and more coming, and it is thought that from three hundred to four hundred members will be present. The number of photographs on exhibition is the largest ever seen in this country, and one of the finest specimens of photographic art, embracing every variety. An address of welcome was delivered by J. H. Ryder, of Cleveland, and Abraham Bogardies, of New York, responded. The rest of the afternoon was devoted to arranging the programme for the week.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

*BY TELEGRAPH.*

The returns from the Oregon election are meagre. The indications are that the Legislature contains a majority of Democrats in joint ballot. The passengers are safe on board.

Mrs. Urban, at New Elizabeth, Indiana, was fatally burned by the explosion of a coal oil lamp Monday night.

An encampment of twenty-seven commanderies, to be held at Williamsport, Pa., on the 14th. The Marine band of Washington will be present.

The Committee on Transportation of the Board of Trade of Cincinnati yesterday recommended the establishment of a line of steamboats between that city and Johnsonville, on the Tennessee river. The enlargement of the Miami and Erie canal is being agitated more than ever before. A convention will doubtless be called soon to discuss different plans of improvement. General Cowen, Chairman of the Committee on Canals, submitted an important report yesterday to the Board of Trade, setting forth that transportation would be reduced nearly fifty per cent. by its improvement.

At the meeting of the International Typographical Union, at Cincinnati, yesterday, the reports of the President and Vice President were read. The report of the Treasurer shows the receipts to be $2,581 09, and disbursements $2,245 69. The new officers were installed by the retiring President welcoming the incoming President, who replied in a neat speech. Various committees were appointed, and resolutions were adopted discountenancing the plan of some of the subordinate Unions of giving their printing to the lowest bidder.

**When You Meet**

A jolly, fat, good natured fellow, ask him what he drinks, and he will tell you nothing but Pier Damnals & Co.'s Cream Ale.

## THE OIL REGIONS.

Latest Gleanings from All Quarters.

**Recent Strikes at Parker—The Dunkard Territory—The Ohio Region, &c., &c.**

A one hundred and fifty barrel flowing well was struck at Lawreneburg on the 29th ult. A well at Honey Run, same vicinity, is pumping seventy-five barrels per day, and one on Parker farm one hundred and twenty-five barrels.

The East Brady *Independent* says: As we go to press we learn that the Armstrong well is flowing at the rate of 300 barrels per day. We have since heard she is flowing 8 barrels an hour.

A new well was struck on the Kerr farm, near Titusville, a few days since, which is yielding 20 barrels per day.

A dispatch from Petroleum Center, dated the 6th, says: The banner well, Dalzell farm, for some days past has slowly diminished in production, down to about 250 to 270 barrels till yesterday, she commenced to increase, and from noon yesterday to noon to-day she has made 425 barrels by measurement, and appears to be increasing up to this time. The excitement and crowd of visitors are on the increase.

A new well was struck on the Story farm on Saturday last. It is owned by the Columbia Oil Company, and is known as No. 77. Yielding ten barrels per day.

The Morehead well on Shaffer Run, which was struck about three weeks since, and commenced pumping at the rate of fifteen barrels per day, has increased in its production gradually, and is now producing twenty-five barrels daily. Other wells in that locality will be ready to test in a few days.

Over two hundred leases have been given at West Hickory, and the new city begins to loom up and spread forth.

We understand from various reliable sources that the once famous Dunkard oil territory is beginning to look up. It has not been so very long since the "Boston well" was pumping one hundred barrels every twenty-four hours. We now learn that the "Lone Star," on the Maple Story, is steadily producing from three to four barrels per day, and also that the "Fuller well" shows well for oil. A couple of heavy capitalists and old and experienced oil men paid Dunkard a visit last week to look after matters and things. We hear it rumored that there is a prospect of another "rush" to Dunkard this summer.

A dispatch from Tarr Farm to the Titusville *Herald*, announces that a new well, owned by John McLaughlin & Co., was struck yesterday forenoon, on the west side of the river, opposite and a little below the railroad depot, at Tarr Farm, reported at from 200 to 250 barrels per day. The oil offered readily at $4 per barrel, and the real production will be ascertained as soon as possible.

An eight or ten barrel well was struck on the Bolton lease, Central Petroleum's Company's tract, near Petroleum Center, last Wednesday.

A new oil field in Stark county, Ohio, near farm north of Cherry Run, is now doing twenty barrels; owned by Winan, McVeigh and Argue Brothers.

Cochran farm, one of the oldest producing tracts in Venango county, has settled down to a steady production of about forty barrels per day, divided up among eleven wells.

Says an Ohio exchange: Messrs. Patterson & West, of Summit, have been operating for oil on the Joy farm, Federal creek, Morgan county, struck a vein of oil at the depth of ninety feet. They commenced pumping Tuesday, 24th inst., and have been pumping it out fifty barrels. Since then it has produced at the rate of thirty barrels per day, and has every appearance of holding out for a long time. The oil is light, 45 gravity. This is one of two abandoned wells, having been sunk in 1865 with eight inch casing. The other will be cleaned out and operated in the same condition on the Joy farm, and we are informed by the Superintendent, Mr. Brough, that the company purpose to treat them all the same way. Perhaps a half million of dollars have been expended on that farm, but from what we can learn a still further and more enlarged field for it in the coming season. Experienced excavators and oil men believe that there is a rich deposit of oil below any point yet reached in that locality.

## HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

**Death of James M. Bell, Esq.—Fire Service in the New Presbyterian Church.**

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA., June 6, 1870.

James M. Bell, a prominent business man of this community, and brother to the Rev. Dr. Bell, of Allegheny City, died on the night of June 3d, at his residence.

The first service in the new Presbyterian church was held on yesterday. The services were conducted by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Bell, morning and two very impressive sermons delivered from the texts "But will God indeed dwell on the earth? Behold, the heaven and heaven of heavens cannot contain Thee; how much less this house that I have builded?" and "We are the temple of God."

But two rooms of the house—the chapel and Sabbath School room—are finished as yet. The chapel will seat five hundred persons, and is handsomely finished in ash and black walnut, and to display the natural grain of the wood. The walls are of stone plastered, and the whole effect very cheerful.

The Sabbath school room is of the same size as the chapel. The church stands on an elevation overlooking the town, and commanding one of the finest scenery in the valley of the State. The entire cost of the building will be about $6,000. JUNIATA.

## IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

**A Rare Collection of Antiquities.**

"I have just returned from Larnaca on the Island of Cyprus," writes a gentleman from Athens to the Boston *Advertiser* "where I have seen one of the most interesting and extensive collections of Greek and Phœnician antiquities yet discovered. General L. P. di Cesnola who received honorable wounds in our late civil war, was rewarded for his bravery by President Lincoln, with the United States Consulate at Cyprus, on a salary of six hundred dollars a year. General C. had been interested in antiquities previous to his arrival at Cyprus, and was a member of the archeological society in Paris, his native city. Soon after his arrival in Cyprus, while taking a drive with his family, he stopped, by the roadside, at a peasant's house in Dali, the ancient Idalium. The peasant had been digging in his garden for stone. While looking for some stones to be used in the construction of his house, he had exhumed two vases. The General, who is well known as a connoisseur of Phœnician work and General Cesnola having first gained favorable permission from the Turkish Government, subsequently opened nine thousand tombs. The result was an immense collection of engraved stones, numerous intaglios and ornaments of gold and silver, also of very great beauty, now to take their place in the British and British museums.

Elated with his success, the General resolved to try once more. Cyprus is the place from which Venus is said to have emerged from the sea, and hundreds of temples were there dedicated to her worship. Especially at Golgos, where Venus was worshipped under the form of a stone pillar. Here, tradition says, Pygmalion, by the aid of Venus, made the statue which became his wife. Here, also, Venus was married to Adonis, and Paphos, Amathus and Curium, all celebrated in the fables of Greek and Roman mythology, were built. Here, also, Venus was born

# The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1870.

THE Chicago *Times* dissents totally from the Ohio Democratic Platform so far as it proposes to make the repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment a party issue. It plainly tells the party that nothing is to be gained by fighting that measure or by continuing "public agitation on the nigger question" in any form. On this the Cincinnati *Enquirer* takes the *Times* up and expresses the belief that there is nothing in the world like "the nigger question" for an issue. "If we cannot have that," it exclaims, "what is the use of a political organization?" This little difference indicates the difficulties which beset the party at the outset.

THE passage of SCHENCK'S Short Tariff and Revenue Bill in the House by the decisive vote of 105 to 35, must be excepted as the final break down of the Free Traders and revenue reformers. While the bill is not a favorite with the Protectionists, they passed it—Democrats and ultra free traders combining against it. By this measure probably not less than sixty millions of taxes will be removed annually. While Pennsylvania's great staples are well preserved, the duties on tea, coffee, and some other articles of prime consumption are materially reduced. What will the British manufacturers say? We now look to the Senate.

IT is said that when RED CLOUD, the gentle child of nature, was shown the fifteen and twenty-inch guns at the Washington Navy Yard, he expressed some surprise. After taking their dimensions, examining the powder used and satisfying himself that the guns actually propelled 1,600-pound shots four or five miles, he is said to have expressed a desire that his tribe should be supplied with a few of these handy pieces of ordnance,—they would be accepted as evidence that the Government intended to keep faith with the Red Man. Although the request was thought to be as reasonable as that his tribe should be supplied with "rations and a wagon load of ammunition," it was not granted.

THE Philadelphia *Press* is giving good council and uttering timely warnings to Republicans in favor of political reform. Though erring in its application of the rule as regards particular persons, the general line of action it lays down is correct. Republicans will find a way to render its counsel effective in action. The principle that bad nominations must be defeated, is everywhere finding favor with the Republican masses. The war is over. Reconstruction is about finished, and the time has come when economic and domestic questions, long neglected, should receive attention. There are at the present time no sounder politics, no better morality, no greater necessity than this. Leaders may pipe, but the people will decline longer to dance.

ON last Friday the Jews of Roumania and their Christian persecutors occupied the attention of the United States Senate for a litt'e while. Mr. MORTON presented a memorial on the subject from the Israelites of Indianapolis; Mr. SUMNER called on the President for information; and Mr. SPRAGUE gave an astonishing illustration of his insight, or more properly, of his endowment with the faculty of second sight, by manifesting perfect familiarity with the affair in question. The Jews, it seems, had obtained possession of all the business, the lands and the trade of the country, thus leaving the Christians in poverty. When this state of things could no longer be borne, the Christians rose against the "eager, money-getting, trade-mopolizing" children of Israel and slaughtered them. Nothing could have been more natural. Thus had been brought about "the spectacle which the world to-day contemplated." It is a fine thing to have a theory by which one can explain things at a distance. It turns out, however, that the massacre is a mere invention, perhaps designed to induce the appointment of a Consul who may facilitate Jewish trade.

IF it is not Russia that is backing the Viceroy of Egypt in his quarrel with the Sultan, who is it? It is clear that the Khedive would never manifest so much pluck on his own account. In his extensive preparations for war the hand of Russia is scarcely disguised. Nor is it difficult to perceive what motives animate the Czar. It is the old idea and purpose that seeks realization through this quarrel. The opportunity has many features favorable to the execution of Russia's designs, not the least of them being the peculiar situation of those nations which might look with disfavor on the aspirations of the Czar without being permitted to interfere with his plans for advancing them. The preparations by both the Sultan and the Viceroy are on an extensive scale. We hear from Liverpool that the most formidable vessel of war yet put afloat has been completed for the former, and we know for a certainty that the latter has for some time been buying largely in this country of war material—sixty thousand REMINGTON rifles having been sent off in one shipment—and engaging the services of American officers. All this renders Egypt a quarter of very decided interest.

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I wish those who doubt the possibility of whites and blacks living together in amity on a footing of political equality could study for a season the state of things actually existing in these islands. The labouring population is almost entirely black, so are the private soldiers and a part of the civil officers; while the merchants, military officers and business men generally, are nearly all white. The law knows no distinction of color; whites and blacks vote, serve on juries, and are eligible to office on identical conditions. Yet no antipathy or antagonism of races is detected or manifested, no taunts or sneers are interchanged; cordiality and good humor are everywhere evident; there is little community of social intercourse, but no hostility thence engendered; and I doubt whether a community of white, chequered people wholly white in either hemisphere is so free from feuds and ill-feeling as that of St. Thomas.

The above is an extract from a letter of Mr. GREELEY, written in Nassau, the capital and chief port of the Bahamas. It would be easy to quote many testimonies of a similar condition of society in the towns of the French West Indies In connection with this statement we may say: the allegation sometimes made, and made much of in the way of argument, is not true, that French people are quite free from the prejudice against the African race so strong in most English and Americans.

We doubt that it is a whit weaker in the former than it is in the latter. A few months ago, M. JULES SIMON, in a speech in the *Corps Legislatif*, referring to the French West Indies, spoke of the strength of such prejudice, and on the testimony of colonists told how since the abolition of slavery the feeling had come to be recognized as prejudice, and had ceased to interfere in the least with the fullest practical recognition of negro rights. The same happy results may be confidently expected, in the course of no long time, to be witnessed in the Southern States. The moral debasement of slavery has not penetrated more deeply into the nature of the Southern whites, or their Northern sympathizers, than into the nature of the Englishmen and Frenchmen of the West Indies.

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THE world has all too often seen both the press and the pulpit degraded to the base service of oppression—the one insidiously poisoning the mind of the people against freedom's struggling heroes, and desecrating the graces of her martyrs with vile calumnies, the other solemnly sanctioning and echoing the decrees of injustice and crime. We have seen priests upholding the banner of liberty's assassins, and Popes sprinkling the water of benediction on the vile, the marked brows of the murderers of nations. We have seen even in camp, and court, and high places of state, betrayers of the solemn trust of freedom for the miserable rewards of tyranny; but, thank God, no true poet has ever yet been lowered to such a depth as these. Poetry has never yet set her divine music to the clank of chains or the infernal rejoicings of victorious despotism. Undaunted, unwearied, unbought, strong in the faith of her immortality, she delivers to the world, age after age, that message of liberation and redemption God gave her at the first.

There, that will do, I think. I was just trying my hand, in case I should be the next Arlington orator.

"G. G.," whom we suppose to be a well known poetess and brilliant magazinist, thus enthusiastically discourses in praise of the poets in a late Washington letter to the New York *Tribune*. We suspect there is more poetry than truth in the eulogy. That would be a very narrow definition of the word poet, which would deny the title to HORACE, and VIRGIL, the flatterers of AUGUSTUS, the victorious despot who trampled upon the liberties of Rome. ARIOSTO in Italy, RACINE in France, and DRYDEN in England, may all be cited against "G. G.'s" doctrine. Indeed, the protests of the poets against the despotism of their times, has been the exception, not the rule—or else we are mistaken. It was the boast of one of the tribe that "every poet is the monarch's friend," and the policy of patronizing the class was once powerfully recommended by another, on the ground that the poet is useful to the State by revealing to the imagination an ideal realm, a republic if one pleases, in which the freedom enjoyed may cause the restraints of real life to be forgotten, or borne with patience. A sagacious despot does not dread the effects of the poetical ravings obout liberty which some orators delight to quote, and by the excesses of which quotations "G. G.'s" good taste was evidently offended on Decoration Day. LOUIS XIV., they say, forbade LUCAN to be included in the edition of the Latin poets edited for the use of the Dauphin; but that was, perhaps, rather on account of his praises of regicide than on account of his enthusiasm for liberty. At any rate, LUCAN was the only poet refused admission to the set for any such reason.

## LESSEPS'S DITCH.

Mr. PUGEBUS, the eccentric painter and philosopher, whose sayings and doings occupy so much space in *Lothair*, one day announced the discovery of an original reason for the approval of the Suez Canal. He was glad that a natural division should be established between the greater races and the Ethiopian—and he regarded M. LESSEPS's trench as a protest against their amalgamation. This refined view of the subject has probably not had much influence in overcoming the scepticism with which the canal continued to be regarded by many for some time, even after the brilliant ceremonies at Port Said. Even the most devout believers in ROBERT STEPHENSON'S infallibility now concede that his prediction of failure was a mistake, and accept as accomplished facts the subtraction of seventy-five days from the East Indian voyage, and the reduction of five dollars a ton on East Indian freight. Two such facts, apart from all other considerations, are sufficient to illustrate the vast commercial consequence of the enterprise. The canal, however, appears destined to be little used by sailing vessels, as vessels of that kind must be towed through it. Nor can it receive ships of the largest size. One advantage of the sandy composition of the region through which it stretches has already been made clear. The rocks of the channel soon take on a soft coating, which enables a ship to dash against them with impunity. And no more convenient passage could be desired for steamers of dimensions adapted to the capacity of the canal. These dimensions are a length of from two hundred and fifty to three hundred feet, a breadth of thirty-five feet, and a depth of twenty feet—dimensions of a vessel of not contemptible size. We are told that many of the English houses engaged in the Indian trade, have already begun to provide a supply of steamers especially suited for the navigation of the canal. It is reasonable to expect that by the curtailment of the voyage the briskness of the trade will be greatly increased; indeed that expectation has been realized already, and in the traffic through the canal there has been a constant increase from month to month. Thus, not reckoning smaller craft, in December only ten ships passed through it, in January sixteen, in February twenty-eight, in March fifty-two, and in the first half of April thirty-five. In the first month after the opening, the tolls taken amounted to seventy-five thousand francs, and in the first two weeks of April they amounted to nearly five hundred thousand. And yet, notwithstanding this steady increase of business apparently profitable, the financial condition of the canal company has been officially announced as far from prosperous. Expensive changes have had to be made, and the cost of repairs and of maintaining the work in order is found to be enormous. This last item was expected to amount to from ten to fifteen million francs; but experience has proved that it will probably be twice as much. In fact, there is reason to fear that unless the ditch shall have been so widened as to make it an easy and regular high-way for sailing ships and for vessels of all sizes, the revenue from it will never be sufficient to yield a profit to the stockholders. Of course, mere benevolence, or the glory of the thing will not induce capitalists to employ their money in keeping open the canal. We may, however, set it down as certain that, having been proved a possibility, it will never be allowed to become a prey of the sands of the desert. It will be made a high-way of commerce and kept in repair at whatever cost, until its advantages can be fully realized. To accomplish that result, a change may be necessary in its management—and two plans have been named. One is to make the canal an international affair. Let the great commercial nations combine to perfect and maintain it, as it requires to be perfected and maintained, they guaranteeing its neutrality; or let some one nation, as France or England, unite with the ruler of Egypt for the same purpose. The former of these schemes has been already agitated quietly, as we are informed by an able writer in the *Wochenblatt der New York Staats Zeitung*, who thinks it recommended by the fact that the perils of the Oriental question would thus be got rid of. France would like nothing better than to complete the ditch for the sake of its exclusive control. This hope was the first inspiration of the enterprise; its realization would fulfil a dream of many centuries.

## LOTHAIR.

This is a remarkable book. Since the appearance of "Sybil, or the Two Nations," by the same distinguished author, twenty-five years ago, nothing in this line has been attempted by any English writer, if we except BULWER'S "My Novel, or Varieties of English Life," which has something of a political cast. "Lothair" is a *political* novel in the English sense of the term, which includes the relations of the church and society to the government. A statesman of the Tory party, and its head since the death of the Earl of Derby, and lately Prime Minister, presents to the English public, under the coloring of fiction, so little removed from fact as to have the semblance of reality, a picture of English society in the higher walks of life, and describes the struggle between the Anglican and Roman Churches, with the modifying influences of the revolutionary spirit and doctrines of modern Europe, in a way to interest and impress the religious world. The book is a sort of authoritative exposition of the political situation in England, as seen from a Tory stand point. The principal aim of the author appears to be to lay bare the insidious means employed by the Propaganda, to advance the cause of Rome in England.

The happy family at Brentham represents the best type of the loyal Church and State nob'e. The ST. JEROMES are the NORFOLKS, SHREWSBURYS, and other old Catholic families of the nobility, who never severed their relation to the Roman Church. CARDINAL GRANDISON would be a perfect man if he were not a Jesuit. What might not have been his influence over the youthful mind of LOTHAIR, if exerted earlier in the life of the young nobleman? As it was, it required the aid of more than Protestant influence to counteract it. And CLARE ARUNDEL, the incarnation of feminine beauty, grace, goodness, sweetness, intelligence, all devoted to the service of the Church, a potent missionary, not likely to fail where even the Cardinal failed! The Lady CORISANDE, with all her attractive graces and charms, aided by the sweet memories of BRENTHAM and LOTHAIR'S genuine love, could not have saved the young English nobleman to the Anglican Church by her own unassisted efforts.

The distinguished author has his revenge too on political opponents, and some of his own party, who gave him a halting half-support when in power. He is the ablest man in the Conservative ranks, but not entirely acceptable to the old Tories.

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REV. DR. W. L. JUDD, missionary at St. Domingo, has written a letter warmly supporting the pending treaty. He says: The Island of St. Domingo is exceedingly fertile, besides producing in its mountainous districts many of the fruits and vegetables of the temperate zone. I judge that there is no island in the world of its size containing so great natural resources. Besides being extremely fertile, from its deepening days to its highest peaks, it is exceedingly rich in mines, having apparently as great a variety as is found on the Western Continent; thus uniting in one small territory, about as large as the State of New York, the resources of a continent, and only wanting size to make it one.

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JOHN W. GARRETT has been telling the Cincinnatians something about the capacity of this city for commercial and manufacturing greatness, whereat the *Commercial* of that city expresses itself as follows: If our community were furnished with a John W. Garrett, and would give him the requisite support, it is probable that his expectations as to how great a tributo Cincinnati should furnish to the railroads of the country would be realized, but Garrett nor any other man can do anything for a community who will not faithfully hold up the hands of his enterprise, and stand by a well chosen policy.

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## PERSONAL.

Mr. Maverick, late of the New York *Evening Post*, and the biographer of Mr. Raymond, has married abroad the widow of Ruggles, the American painter.

James Fisk, Jr., is reported to have more than $20,000 for the Ninth Regiment, of which he was recently elected Colonel, and he expects his military glory will cost him about $50,000 a year. He is making furious efforts to purchase respectability, having lost much, even with his immense fortune he cannot deny public opinion. James is, after all, concelly and ridiculous.

Notwithstanding General Owen Starr's remarkable performance at Trout River, he proved himself during the rebellion a brave man. He entered the Union army in 1861 as a Lieutenant, and before the close of the war reached the stars of a brigadier. He came to America when an infant.

Mr. Spurgeon will not attend the Evangelical Alliance, but he is willing to visit the United States if the Baptists promise to aid his college and orphanage. Mr. Spurgeon is reported to be only a remarkably young man, thirty-six, but before he had attained his majority he had preached one thousand sermons. Fully twenty-five thousand copies of his sermons are sold weekly. Not less than 10,000,000 copies have been sold in England, besides 300,000 volumes in America. From one to three volumes have been published in Welsh, German, French, Swedish, Dutch and Italian; besides separate sermons in Gaelic, Tamil, and the Maori language of New Zealand.

A French letter says that M. Bagier has signed a contract with Patti for twenty representations next year, for which he is to receive 80,000 francs and an insured benefit of 15,000 francs.

The transfer of M. Berthemy, the French Minister, from Washington to Rangoon, is not a promotion but simply a change, which he has been seeking to make on almost any terms for two years past. He returned recently with great reluctance, but with a conditional promise of relief, which is now fulfilled. His successor, Prevost-Paradol, is well known and appreciated for his ability, but this sudden conversion to Cesarism has surprised and pained many of his old friends.

The London correspondent of the *World* writes: "I am sorry to say that, notwithstanding all the reports to the contrary, it is to be feared that John Bright will never return to public life. His bodily health has much improved, but his mental disorder shows no mitigation. He has lost his memory, he can no longer remember names or facts, and he shows all the signs of an overtasked and worn out brain. It is very sad."

A son and namesake of the great orator and advocate, Reuben S. Prentiss, was admitted to the bar in Louisiana last week. His sister, a young lady of nineteen, has in preparation a work entitled, "Women in the Nineteenth Century."

Alfred Tennyson is going to take part in an astronomical observation next month.

Boise City, Idaho, has only one unmarried lady. We suppose she is the reigning belle.

THE sales of wheat in the New York market for the ee days last week have reached the large aggregate of 600,000 bushels—a quantity exceeding the receipts at the same time at the lake ports. The demand has been mainly for export, though of course the millers have been liberal buyers; and a business so largely in excess of expectations has naturally developed a few speculations. There are some unlooked-for phases to the market. Liverpool has shown great strength, because she has been getting very little wheat. The rise which took place in the New York market of May and May brought shipments hence nearly to a standstill. A demand of unusual proportions has appeared from the continent, and Liverpool is actually shipping wheat to markets whence she has been accustomed to draw supplies.

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As illustrating the expenses of "fast men" and "fast families" in New York, it is asserted that Delmonico, the fashionable caterer, has rendered a bill for the annual income of $100,000. Estimate his average profits at 30 per cent., his entire receipts would average $1,000 per day. This is a very pretty figure to be spent in trifles, and then Delmonico is only one out of these establishments. You can find them on any of the fashionable streets, and each one is well patronized. Probably three millions of dollars are spent by the "fast" and festive youth" of that city annually, in champagne, bourbon, evening suppers and dissipation generally.

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DR. O'LEARY says: "If you ever see one of those turtle dove pairs who are always 'my loving,' 'my dearing,' 'my ducking,' each other," says the doctor, "you may set it down that one or the other will die of heart disease or consumption within three months, and it is almost invariably the woman who dies. Those women," he adds, "who always scold and speak crossly to their better-halves—they never have the consumption or die of heart disease."

## GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

JUNE.

Welcome, sweet Princess of the amire eyes!
Sure not to Grecian bath appear do fair
Rose eyed Alkena, when with restless care
They kept her festival 'neath Summer skies—
The sacred robe, with rich embroidered dyes
By her own fingers wrought, would not compare
In beauty with the garments June doth wear,
Whose living green the emerald's light outvies.
Roses in wreath them, sprays of sprightlier,
The pink mallas, and white lilly bells,
Through her soft accents floats the wood-bird's tune,
Inviting us to hidden haunts, where cool
As dewiest gems cluster in the mossy dells—
This bearing thee, my love, my own June!
*(Christian Union.*

A follow in New York city named Logan declares that he, and not Mr. Tweed, defrayed the expense of transporting the New York Fenians from the border to that city. Tweed claims to have paid $5,750, while Logan's bill fell short of that sum nearly five thousand dollars.

Mrs. Stowe's vindication of Lady Byron is said to have been the primary cause of Paul Harro-Harring, the Danish exile, committing suicide. He fought with Byron in Greece; was the author of several works of fiction, and some twenty-five years ago spent a winter in New York. On Reading Mrs. Stowe's work he became greatly excited and cut his throat.

The officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment have accepted the services of Gen. McMahon as counsel for the Fenians. He has refused a tender of compensation.

Baxter, Kansas, is thus spoken of by a western paper: Baxter is anything but a place for saints or sinner to rest in now. The Richard Baxter who was born in 1615, who wrote the "Call to the Unconverted," who is the author of the well known lines,

I preach as never sure to preach again.
And as a dying man to dying men,

would shed agonizing tears could he see the Kansas Baxter. There is no talk of dying here. New buildings going up everywhere—more than a hundred in all—and while they wrote the 2,000 visitors participating in the festivities of the day, the carpenter, the mason, and the bricklayer continue their work.

In a London shop window may be seen the heads of the murdered Princes of Orleans, disposed after decapitation, arranged in a brutalizing *carte de visite*, in which the ghostly countenances, the mutilated features, the tangled and matted hair and beards, the grinning jaws, the glassy eyes, and the hanging out ferocious expression of remorseless death, are depicted with awful and repulsive truth. The public taste must be indeed prurient in the extreme to tolerate such a hideous, not to say barbarous, exhibition.

A writer in the last issue of *Good Words* says: "The thieves' quarter in London is another curious and graphic description. The statement is made that there and in other large English cities and towns the thieves live in a province of their own are 10,000 people and 10,000 houses in the country enlisted in the support and practice of theft. There are 24,000 known thieves at large in London, 3,000 known receivers, and 31,084 prisoners in prisons and reformatories."

Nine laborers ran into a barn during a thunder storm near Chicago, on Saturday, and within ten minutes after having taken refuge in it, five of them were struck by lightning and instantly killed.

Three boys, aged respectively sixteen, seventeen and eighteen, were arrested in New York the other day for nearly killing another boy with clubs for refusing to join them in a thieving expedition.

Philadelphia is getting rid of relapsing fever—only six deaths last week.

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## STATE POLITICS.

CLARION COUNTY CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

The Republican County Convention was held yesterday. Mr. Gillilan was nominated by acclamation. Resolutions were passed indorsing the State and national administrations. Geo. O. Morgan, editor of the *Republican*, was elected Chairman of the County Committee. A full county ticket was nominated.

T. S. W.

Of the canvass in the Sixteenth District the Somerset *Herald* says: Our party friends in Bedford have in county convention again renominated Hon. John Cessna as a candidate for Congress. So far as our knowledge extends, Mr. Cessna is the only Republican candidate for the office in the district, and in all probability the nomination will be conceded him without opposition. He has made an able, active, reliable member, always at his post, and always in accord with party sentiment. Established custom points to him as the nominee, and with his fidelity to party, none can cavil.

The Bedford County Democratic Convention pronounced in favor of B. F. Myers, of the Bedford *Gazette*, as the next Democratic Congressional candididate for that District.

It is reported that Mr. Peebles, postmaster at Wilkesbarre, will be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress.

Prominent Republicans of Erie county claim that in consideration of their large population in the district, they should have the nominee for five as at present. The other seven counties send each three conferees, and oppose the claims of Erie.

The Bucks County *Intelligencer* favors the cumulative system of voting, and says that while the Democrats have a small numerical majority in that county, and are thus enabled to carry the local legislature, they have not their entire representation in the Legislature, it is well known that the taxes which are paid by far the greater part of the taxes are paid and the public burdens borne by the Republicans, who are allowed no voice in their collection or expenditure.

The Forest *Republican* favors the nomination of none but the best men for all positions in the gift of the Republican party this fall. The Republican party having such an overwhelming majority in these northwestern counties of the State can afford to place in nomination the best men, regardless of locality, its test and purest men. It need not sacrifice its good men for the sake of availability. It is a well known fact that the most honest, talented and high-minded men in the party are obtaining the most unpopular. They will not descend to the low vile tricks of the professional politician demagogue, who generally basks in the sunshine of an ill-deserved popularity. Perfidy is often above par in these days, and villainy frequently commands a premium. Let the Republican party in this section of the State see to it that it selects none but honest, capable, good and true men for its standard bearers. By so doing it will endear itself to the people and insure its supremacy.

"Invisible," the Harrisburg correspondent of this Blair county *Radical*, has the following in his last letter:

Since the Haldeman-Cameron matrimonial alliance Richard is bobbing up as an available Democratic Gubernatorial candidate.

The virtuous Eldridge, of Philadelphia legislative fame, has translated himself out of the nominating field. Let us pray.

Capt. Godshalk, of Lancaster, is out in a card explaining his vote for the $9,500,000 grab. Abraham, thy days are numbered!

The contest between Wilson and Beaver in Center, for the Republican Senatorial nomination waxeth hot, and Beaver will be waxed.

Blair has retired from the Senatorial contest in Huntingdon, and Harry Wharton has that branch of the vineyard to himself.

## THE CROPS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Meadville *Republican* says: Spring crops are coming forward finely, and are in advance of any previous season in this latitude, as far as our recollection extends. Corn and oats look well. Fall wheat is heading well, but is light on the ground in most fields we have observed, but promises an average crop. Spring wheat is very good, and so of rye and barley. The grass crops will be heavy and most meadows will be ready to cut a fortnight earlier than usual. Clover is almost ready for the scythe. The potato crop will be enormous if no disaster overtakes it. A larger surface than usual is planted, and the weather is very favorable for rapid growth. All things considered, our farmers have reason to rejoice in the prospect of a year of plenty.

Fruit of every kind never promised greater abundance. The trees are laden heavily—so heavily, indeed, that in many orchards the thinning out process must be resorted to or much damage will result from limbs breaking down.

The Reading *Dispatch* is informed that the grain and grass throughout the county are looking fine. The recent rains have been fine for the latter. In some localities, the ground is too much lodged, and should the weather very wet, it will probably suffer some damage, but in general the prospects for an abundant harvest are very flattering.

The Jersey Shore *Herald* says: We are informed by a friend from the country that the crops look exceedingly well. The wheat and grass fields never looked better, while the oats are growing admirably. The corn is coming up nicely and some of it is already sufficiently high above the ground to have had a first working with the harrow. The fruit trees in this, from the present appearance, a good yield.

Of Clearfield county the *Raftman's Journal* says: The season, owing to the recent rains, is very auspicious to the grow crops. A good harvest is expected. Apples will be unusually abundant this year, from all appearances. Most of the trees are very full.

OHIO.

A correspondent writing from Lorain county, says: This morning I have to say that farmers' lips are down. The hot, dry weather of May gives them to understand that the hay crop must be light. Oats are doing poorly, while corn and potatoes are waiting for rain. It is dryer here now than it was at any time last summer. Wheat is doing as well as can be expected; there will be less straw than there was last summer, and, without it, the heads will be short. But there is a good quantity of old wheat now in farmers' hands through this part of the country. But you know farmers are the most sensitive of all men. If it is too wet, they growl, if it is too dry they grumble; and, take it altogether, they are a hard class to suit. I have noticed for two days past that their faces have seemed to grow longer and thinner, and when they meet you they ask how much old hay you have got on hand.

The fruit prospect in Ashtabula county was never more promising than at present, and unless something unusual occurs, there will be such an abundance as has not been harvested before in many years. Fruit trees and bearing shrubs of all kinds are fairly burthened with the bountiful promise of rich and fragrant blossoms.

In Fulton county the prospects for the cereal and fruit crops are said to be very favorable.

THE WEST.

The Lafayette, Indiana, *Courier* says several orchards in the vicinity of Bedford have been almost ruined by caterpillars, and that similar complaints are made in nearly all parts of the State.

There is a general depression through the valley of Michigan in regard to the wheat crop, and it is asserted that it will not be possible to secure half an average crop.

The Chicago *Republican*, of the 2d, says: "Iowa crops of all kinds are in splendid condition, and of most fruitful promise. Corn looks better, and is more forward, than ever before at the same date. There is an unusual amount of this staple crop planted this year. Wheat and oats also look well, and are doing well.

All looks favorable for a most fruitful season in Kansas. The rains insure excellent crops.

The oat crop of Georgia will prove a failure on account of the drouth, and the wheat is suffering also. Cotton does not look well, but the corn is in excellent condition.

Minnesota papers say the recent rains have been worth thousands of dollars to the State in bringing forward late sown grain, which would have proved an entire failure but for the timely rain.

## THE ROMAN AND EPISCOPAL.

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:*

Rev. Mr. Stuckenberg in his reported speech before the meeting in behalf of the "Evangelical Alliance," said that the Episcopal Church had lost three hundred of its clergy by their going over to the Roman Church.

It is to be presumed that his Reverence has the facts and figures within reach and would be kind enough to give them through your columns, or at least his authority for the statement.

Episcopalians "always liked that story" and they would also like to hear from this statistician how many have come from the Roman Church to the Episcopal Church. Also, what have been the losses by his denomination, and gained by both the Roman and Episcopal Church from that cause. Of course as an honest man and minister he would give the credits with the debits, otherwise it were well that Evangelization begin at home. HOC EST.

DR. GRINNEL, the celebrated medium, has interviewed the spirits of a great many of our distinguished and extinguished citizens, and publishes the result in a large volume quaintly called "The Ordeal of Life." The late Stephen B. Chase, of Newport, R. I., is said to have furnished to Mr. Grinnel the facts given in his book. Azesa, the wife of Monammed, we are told by the author, has a well formed nose and promenades the spirit land in blue silk and fine lace, which proves her to be at least a lady of good taste; Anna Dickinson is put down as "a noble, loving, liberal, kind, just and very spiritual woman," while we are told to not trust Mr. Colfax as he is "foxy," and to assist Manton Marble to do better in the future. This is rather ambigous, if it is not a direct reflection on the past career of the editor of the *World*. Dr. Chapin is thought highly of among the spirits, but of the entire regeneration of Horace Greeley there are grave doubts. Millard Fillmore, it is said, "does not wear well," whatever that means, and we have the most gloomy accounts of the mental condition of Lady Byron, who, it appears, has not profited much by her transition from the material to the spiritual world. Taking it all in all, Mr. Grinnell's picture of the latter is not calculated to inspire us with a longing for the word for purifying the blood. It is the most powerful and effective article ever offered to the public far superior to brandy, whisky, wine bitters or any other article. It is more healthy, and cheaper. Hosh makes a female, young or old, rosy as the Wine of Life—it is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from any thing ever before in use. It is sold by druggists also at all respectable saloons. Price One Dollar, in quart bottles.

For sale by all Druggists. eod

## Prevention of Scale in Steam Boilers.

Having been appointed Agents for the American Anti Incrustation Company, of Philadelphia, we are now prepared to attack their IMPROVED INSTRUMENTS for the above purpose, and guarantee satisfactory results.

ATWOOD & McCAFFERY.
Corner Liberty street and Third avenue.

## FAIR WARNING.

### The People Demand Reform and Will Have It.

A writer in the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, who signs himself "Fair Play," gives the party leaders fair warning that if their old system of dictating nominations is continued there will be a general repudiation of the labors of the Convention. Speaking of the "Crawford county" system, the writer says:

I do not know, therefore, why you should denounce it, and I have this to add, if you will allow me the extravagance, that I am willing to submit to it, unless there is a reform. In this particular, it is not only well to be able to say that you have had an eventual overthrow of the party in this county. The next will follow as a matter of course, and there are by no means the despairing hundreds that you suppose only perhaps because you have not counted them accurately. The time was—and that not lately—when I was in a small minority, but I have lived to see that every honest man would vote the ticket, whether he liked it or not, and I say that time is near, as the acts of the late meeting would seem to justify. A decision in accordance with the principles of the Republican party of the previous one, and the best of a respectable nomination from the Democracy, and there is no person or aggregation politician can afford to despise.

### A Monster of a Spaniard.

Gen. Gonzalez Boet is one of the most popular of the Spanish leaders in Cuba. Of the fearful atrocities that this brute Boet has committed in the jurisdiction of Santiago no one can form an idea. He is the man who stripped and caused to death on the Jiguani route the eighteen citizens of Santiago de Cuba. He is the man who some weeks since, having caught two young Cubans in the woods, ordered them to be shot, and the elder begged that he might be executed first in order not to see his brother die, said, "You shall not see it; pluck this man's eyes out;" and the sentence was executed on the spot. He is the man who, on reaching a small ranch, and finding in it only a young woman, with an infant in her arms of which she had just been delivered, ordered her to get up and march with his column, but the poor lady, with the woman, in despair, buried her infant to the ground, and stabbed herself. As she did not kill herself, Boet had her shot, and went on his way. This is the man who has murdered in cold blood every old man, woman and child he met in the jurisdictions of Santiago, Guantanamo, Holguin and Gibara.

### Taking Liberties with an Editor in His Absence.

[From the New York Mail.]

We are glad always to chronicle the reward of first rate talent, enterprise, pluck and tact—all of which are needed in the building up of a new paper in the metropolis, and all of which have been strikingly displayed by Mr. Joseph Howard, in his editorial conduct of the *Star*, a paper which he has almost created out of nothing. It was a fitting recognition that the trustees of this vigorous and flourishing paper should, on Monday, take advantage of the absence of Mr. Howard's birthday to present him with a splendid gold watch, and $5,000 in cash in addition to his salary raised from $6,000 to $8,000 a year. We have little doubt that this well-deserved **testimonial** was cordially received by him.

### The Free Traders on Mr. Wells.

[From the New York Post.]

The country cannot do without such services as Mr. Wells's. It needs to know the truth; it needs to have the full benefit of his ability, his patience, honesty, and devotion to the public service, to make a study of our too cumbrous tax system, and show how it can and ought to be improved in the interest and for the relief of the nation. We trust the friends of relief and reform in Congress will introduce at once a bill continuing the office of Special Commissioner of the Revenue, and put it to vote, that the country may see who is for darkness, and for covering up frauds and monopolies.

## THE INCOME TAX.

### Vote of the Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia Representatives on Discontinuing the Income Tax.

The following is the vote of the Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia members in the House on Friday, on Mr. McCarthy's motion to strike from the Internal Revenue bill all the sections relating to the income tax—in other words, to repeal that odious provision—a measure of justice which failed by a vote of 125 nays to 59 yeas:

Yeas—S. J. Randall, Dem.; C. O'Neill, Rep.; J. D. Skelley, Dem.; L. Gett, Dem.; D. J. Morrell, Rep.; James S. Negley, Rep.; Leonard Myers, Rep.; Wm. D. Kelley, Rep.; Caleb N. Taylor, Rep. John Covode, Rep.

Nays—W. Townsend, Rep.; D. M. Van Auken, Dem.; H. W. Woodward, Dem.; U. Mercur, Rep.; J. B. Packer, Rep.; W. H. Armstrong, Rep.; G. W. Scofield, Rep.; C. W. Gilfillan, Rep.; D. Fis

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

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Government Securities,

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MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS

LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

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BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

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First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS,

OF THE

Central Railroad of Iowa, at 95.

FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT

IRA B. M'VAY & CO'S,

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.


## FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 7, 1870.

Money matters in the local discount market are reported in an easy condition. Good paper from customers is freely accepted by the banks, and there is a demand for ninety days and four months well indorsed notes at most of the discount houses. Local stocks are quiet, but the high prices seem well maintained. Many of the bank stocks are bringing very high premiums.

—The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer, at his Auction Rooms, 106 Smithfield street:

| | |
|---|---|
| Exchange National Bank | $ 67 50 |
| Second National Bank | 102 00 |
| Master Saving Bank | 52 50 |
| Monongahela Navigation Company | 51 25 |
| M. and M. Insurance Company | 29 50 |

—In Wall street the chief interest centers in the financial bills to be reported this week in Congress. Various rumors are circulated respecting the scope of the funding bill to be reported as soon as the tax bill is disposed of. According to the best information the bill provides for $1,000,000,000 four per cent. thirty year gold bonds, exempt from every form of taxation, without any clause compelling the banks to exchange their present bonds for the new ones; it also authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to receive gold on deposit at three per cent., the deposits to be payable on short notice, the Secretary of the Treasury is required to call in the earlier issues of Five-twenties, paying them in gold, from its surplus of coin or from the proceeds of the public bearing 3 per cent. interest, or giving in exchange for them the new 4 per cent bonds. All the principal and interest of these bonds are to be payable at home. The bill would also require the Secretary of the Treasury to discontinue his sales of coin after the adoption of the measure. These are the provisions of the bill so far as we are able to ascertain. If Congress can adopt such a measure it must be either denounced or reckless. Without further comment, however, until more authentic accounts are received.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

| | Morn. Noon. | Closing. |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. Bonds '81 | 112¼ | 112¼ |
| U. S. Bonds '82 | 112 | 112 |
| U. S. Bonds '64 | 111 | 111¼ |
| U. S. Bonds '65 | 111 | 111¼ |
| U. S. Bonds, new, '65 | 113¾ | 113¾ |
| U. S. Bonds '67 | 113¾ | 113¾ |
| U. S. Bonds '68 | 113¾ | 113¾ |
| 10-40s | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| Golds | 113 | 113 |

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold | 113¾ |
| U. S., 1881 | 112 |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1862 | 112¾ |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1864 | 111¾ |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1865 | 111¾ |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new | 113¾ |
| U. S. 10-40s | 108¾ |
| 5-20s, January and July, 1865 | 113¾ |
| 5-20s, January and July, 1867 | 113¾ |
| 5-20s, January and July, 1868 | 113¾ |
| United Pacific Railroad | 87 |
| Central Pacific Railroad | 93½ |
| Currency Pacifics | 113 |

—The *World* says the late movement in Ohio and Mississippi shares is from large purchases by capitalists connected with the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad will be consolidated as a through line with the Chesapeake and Ohio, and will connect the Atlantic coast in Virginia in connection with the Union and Central Pacific Railroads to San Francisco. It is stated that a stock clique is about being formed to take hold of the Ohio and Mississippi shares, and if this is done their price will be without doubt run up to a very high figure. In 1854 Ohio and Mississippi shares, not as valuable as they now are, were run up to over 75 by the late Anthony W. Morse. In Lake Shore and New York Central some important combinations are likely to be formed with other roads, which, when made public, will have a powerful effect in advancing the prices of those stocks and their connections. The Lake Shore and Joseph Road will, it is said, form a portion of this proposed consolidation of roads to form one through route from New York city over the Hudson River, New York Central, Lake Shore, and other roads, via the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road. Parties have been for some weeks traveling over the proposed consolidation of roads, and they report that it is probable that the arrangements will be consummated at an early date.

—In Philadelphia the transactions in local stocks were large in both company bonds and shares, and almost without exception prices were higher. The operations in shares were pretty well distributed throughout the list. Of Reading, 6,300 shares sold at prices nearly the same as on the previous day, closing regular at 54½. Of Pennsylvania, there were sales of over 5,000 shares, at a large advance for such stock—the price touching during the day 60¾, while time sales were reported at 58. This large difference in prices, at a time when money is so easy, would indicate a "short" interest in the market. Philadelphia and Erie, Lehigh Valley, Minehill, and Schuylkill were also higher. The transactions in both Lehigh and Schuylkill Canal stocks were large and higher. The general market closed quoted strong.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

| June 7, 1870. | 10 AM | 10 30 AM | 11 AM | 12 M | 1 P M | 2 P M | 3 P M |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York Central | 201 | 200⅞ | 201 | 201 | 200⅞ | 201 | |
| New Jersey Central | 110 | 110 | | | | | |
| Erie | 23¼ | 23¼ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | |
| Harlem | 144 | | | | | | |
| Reading | 109 | 108⅞ | 109 | 109 | 108⅞ | 109 | |
| Michigan Central | 124½ | 125 | | | 125 | | |
| Michigan Southern | 99½ | 99 | 99 | 99 | 98⅝ | 98⅝ | |
| Illinois Central | 139 | 140 | | | | | |
| Cleveland and Pittsburgh | 97 | 97 | | | | | |
| Chicago and Northwestern | 84 | 83⅝ | 83 | 83 | 83 | 83⅝ | |
| Do preferred | 94½ | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | |
| Rock Island | 121¼ | 121¼ | 121 | 120¾ | 120¾ | 120¾ | |
| St. Paul | 66¾ | 66¾ | 66¼ | 66 | 66 | 66¼ | |
| St. Paul preferred | 84½ | 86 | 85¾ | 85¾ | 85¾ | 85¾ | |
| Toledo and Wabash | | 28⅞ | | | 29 | 29¼ | |
| Fort Wayne | | 96¾ | | | 96¾ | | |
| Chicago and Alton | 117¾ | 117¾ | | | 117¾ | | |
| Ohio and Miss | 41¾ | 41 | | | 41 | | |
| Western Union Telegraph | 34½ | 34⅝ | | | 34⅝ | 34⅝ | |
| Pacific Mail | 43¾ | 43¾ | | | 43¾ | 43¾ | |
| Adams Express | | 63¾ | | | 63¾ | 63¾ | |
| Wells, Fargo & Co Express | 15½ | 15½ | | | 15½ | 15½ | |
| American M. U. Exp | 44 | 44 | | | | 44 | |
| United States Express | 45¾ | 45¼ | | | | 45¼ | |
| Gold | 113¼ | 113¼ | 113¼ | 113¼ | 113¼ | 113¼ | |

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

| | Mon. | Tues. | Adv. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Central | 200½ | 201 | | ½ |
| N. J. Central | 110½ | 110 | | ½ |
| Erie | 23¾ | 23⅝ | | ⅛ |
| Harlem | 144 | | | |
| Reading | 108⅞ | 108¾ | ⅛ | |
| Mich. Central | 124½ | 125 | ½ | |
| Mich. Southern | 99¼ | 99 | | ¼ |
| Illinois Central | 139½ | 140 | ½ | |
| Cleveland and Pittsburgh | 97 | 97 | | |
| Chicago and Northwestern | 84 | 83⅝ | | ⅜ |
| Do preferred | 94½ | 93½ | | ½ |
| Rock Island | 121¼ | 121¼ | | |
| St. Paul | 66¾ | 66¼ | | ½ |
| Do. preferred | 84½ | 85¾ | ¼ | |
| Tol. and Wabash | 29¼ | 29⅛ | | ⅛ |
| Do. preferred | 74 | 74 | | |
| Fort Wayne | 96¾ | 96 | | ¾ |
| Chicago and Alton | 117 | 117¾ | ¾ | |
| Ohio and Miss | 41¾ | 41 | | ¾ |
| Western U. Tel | 34¾ | 34½ | | ¼ |
| Pacific Mail | 43¾ | 43¾ | | |
| Adams Express | | 63¾ | ¼ | |
| Wells, Fargo & Co | 15½ | 15½ | | |
| American M. U. Exp | 44 | 44 | | |
| United States Express | 45¾ | 45¼ | | ½ |

—The New York *Tribune* says: Tennessee bonds sold at the First Board, 1st of January coupon, 82; do new, 68½. There is to be considerable trouble in Tennessee in regard to its bonds. It is claimed by its legislators that many of the bonds were issued to railroads improperly, and it is the purpose of what is known as "Steele's bill" to repudiate all such bonds. It is said the railroads sold bonds from 25 to 40 per cent. when by law they were prohibited from selling them at a lower rate than par, and this claimed that the indorsement of the State on the bonds was obtained by fraud, and some of them have been renewed and falsely numbered. A Committee is now investigating these bond matters in Knoxville, and the Committee will continue the investigation here. The debt of Tennessee is very large. The old ante-war debt was some $45,000,000. It has a floating debt of some $1,000,000, and of the railroad bonds it is stated that the State will lose some $15,000,000 or $20,000,000. As the railroads improve, this amount ought largely to decrease. Will the State pay its interest for the next two years? Will not all the money it can raise by taxation be necessary to pay the running expenses of the Government? To us, the financial condition of Tennessee looks in a bad way.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building, dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

**Wool in Trumbull County, Ohio.**

Several small lots of wool of this year's clip have made their appearance, but the clip is not yet finished, and until then it will be difficult to give the strict market quotations. As it is, good washed is commanding 40@45c, and it is the prevailing impression that prices will range about as last year.

The market in Hancock county, Ohio, has scarcely yet opened. Small lots are coming in, but no heavy clips have been in market. Prices range from 35 to 38c, with no present indications for an advance.

Wool has commenced arriving in small lots in Monroe, Michigan, but the market can hardly be said to be opened. The price thus far paid has ranged from 25 to 35c; 30 to 36c will probably be the figures for different grades.

## PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY EVENING, June 7, 1870.

BUSINESS—The market may be termed active for the season, more so than usual. Produce—Our dealers continue to be well supplied, the receipts in most instances exceeding the demand. The weather has been changeable; during the afternoon we had heavy rains. A rise of water is anxiously waited for, and the indications are that we shall not have to wait very long. Groceries—The firmness we have previously noticed continues. The advances in the Eastern markets have been felt, particularly in sugars. The stocks have been very much reduced. The tendency is certainly upward. Syrups are in fair demand at unchanged prices. Coffees appear to hold their own Bacon and provisions—the demand was so active over holders are rapidly disposing of their stock; it is not very probable that prices will advance. They are considered sufficiently steep for all practical purposes. Flour—The market was steady with a good trade demand, the rates, however, have undergone no change, as usual. The largest inquiry was for the best brands. The receipts by river and rail were light for the past two days. The following are wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted.

ASHES—The market has undergone no change. The demand was fair and sales were regular. Soda ash: refined 4½@; common 4c; potash 7¾@7¾c; pearls 8@8½c per lb.

APPLES—The old stock is now pretty well exhausted. There is no new lots to be obtained. We quote nominally at $4 50@6 00 as per quality and condition.

BEANS—The market was dull with more sellers than buyers at $1 90@1 75 per bushel.

BUTTER—We have nothing new to note as regards prices or demand; sales are limited at 20@25c; peaches, quarters, 6@7c; halves 8@9c.

BROOM CORN—Market dull and prices unchanged, with sales at 13@16c per lb.

CANDLES—Sales of No. 4 at 5½c per lb.; No. 5, 5½c; No. 1 6½c; oatmeal A and B, 8 barrel 200 lbs $16; half barrels of 100 lbs at $8 50.

EGGS—The receipts have fallen off and the demand has improved; we can report sales at 13@20c per dozen.

CORN MEAL—Nothing doing worthy of notice; sales were reported at 95c@$1 per bushel.

CHEESE—The receipts are increasing; since our last 300 boxes were received. The stock on the market is large enough for all ordinary purposes. Prices have undergone no change. Sales of Ohio Goshen at 15@15½c; factory at 14 @15c; Hamburg 15@15½c.

SOAPS—Babbitt's 11½c; Oakley's 10½c; chemical 9½c; Nos. 1 rosin 5½c.

SAPOLIO—Enoch Morgan's Sons 6 doz case $7 00

COOPERAGE—Sales of pails $2 35; Tubs—No. 1 $11 00; No. 2 $9 50 and No. 3 $8 50. Market well supplied.

STRAW—The market is without change; we are reported sales at $13 ⅜ ton.

PEARL BARLEY—Sales of No. 4 at 5½c ⅜ lb; No. 3 5½c; No. 1 6½c; oatmeal A and B, ⅜ barrel 200 lbs $16; half barrels of 100 lbs at $8 50.

EGGS—The receipts have fallen off and the demand has improved; we can report sales at 13@20c ⅜ dozen.

CORN MEAL—Nothing doing worthy of notice; sales were reported at 95c@$1 ⅜ bushel.

BROOM CORN—Market dull and prices unchanged, with sales at 13@16c ⅜ lb.

FISH—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The demand was fair and sales were regular at the following: No. 3 mackerel $22 00 ⅜ barrel; No 2 large $17; No. 3 large $13; No 3 medium $11; in half bbls 50c additional. In kits—No 1 $5; No 2 $3 75; No 3 $3. Lake herring $4 10; white fish $8 50. Baltimore herring $8 50. Codfish 9c ⅜ lb.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ½-lb cans, $1 75 ⅜ dozen; ¼-lb cans $3 25; 1 ⅜ cans, $6 00 per dozen.

POTTERY—Ohio stoneware were reported at Prices have been well maintained. Live chickens sold at 60@65c per ⅜ pair. Retail prices $1 00@1 10 ⅜ pair.

RYE FLOUR—Market quiet with sales in a regular way in bbls $6 in sacks $4 75.

PEA NUTS—Marketdull. The supply exceeds the demand. Sales of 5 bags at 3½c ⅜ lb.

BUTTER—The market remains dull. The supply exceeds the demand, although the receipts were not large. Sales were reported at a variety of prices, viz.: fresh roll 15@18c; strictly prime put up in nice clean packages 19@20 ⅜ lb; inferior not wanted.

GROCERIES—The firmness we have previously noted continued. Actively among dealers was the order of the day. Sugars were held very firmly, with an upward tendency. Syrups were selling readily at quotations. Coffees quiet but unchanged. We can report a full business being transacted at the following:

REFINED SUGARS—Sales of powdered, crushed and granulated at 14¾@14¾c; A coffee, 13½c; No 10 yellow extra C, 12½c; No 9, 12c.

COFFEES—Market firm and prices steady. Rio ordinary 18½c; good 19@20c; prime 21@ 21½c; choice 22@23c; fancy and old government Java 27c; roasted loose, 24c; papers, 26c.

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR—Stock on market light; sales at 10¾, 11⅝@12 for Cuba; 10½c for prime; 11c for choice; Porto Rico 10¾@11½c; Havana in boxes 11@12c; molasses quiet; grocers 9¼@ 10½c ⅜ ft.

MOLASSES—80@85; Porto Rico 55@70c.

SYRUPS—Havemeyer & Elder's 90c; white honey 85c; Jersey 70c; silver drips, 65c; Lovering's 56c; Golden 60c; sugar-house syrup Java grades 55@56c ⅜ gal.

TEAS—In moderate demand: Young Hyson 90c, $1 25 and $1 60; Gunpowder $1 00@1 60; Imperial 85@$1 50; Japan 90@$1 25; Oolong 75c, $1 25 and $1 35; Souchong 90c@$1 20 ⅜ lb.

RICE—Carolina at 9c; Rangoon, 8c ⅜ lb.

STARCH—Pearl at 6½c; Satin Gloss 11½c; Corn Starch 12c ⅜ lb.

CANDLES—Mould 12c; Star 20c; Stearine 18@19c ⅜ lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $8 00 ⅜ case other brands $8 00@8 00.

HAY—We have no change to note in regard to this article as relates to prices or demand. Prices are steady and not likely to go any higher at present. Sales were reported at $19, 12@14 50 ⅜ ton.

FEED—The market continues steady without any change. The wholesale rates at the mills are: Bran $1 00 ⅜ cwt; shipstuffs $1 10; middlings $1 60; screenings 90c; chop $1 50; ⅜ sweepings $1 75; rye shorts $1 50 ⅜ cwt.

WHISKY—The market was steady with a good trade demand at the following: Common rectified $1 05; proof rectified $1 15; rye whisky $1 60@1 75, according to brand; Monongahela $2 25; old rye retailing from $4 00@6 00@8 00 ⅜ gallon, according to age.

CEMENT—Sales of Phœnix Hydraulic at $2 50 @2 75 ⅜ bbl; sales of Louisville Hyraulic $3 00@ 3 75 ⅜ bbl.

GRAIN—The market since our last has undergone no change, most descriptions being weak and holders somewhat anxious to realize. The receipts by river and rail were slight, viz: Oats 946 sacks, rye 76 sacks, barley 150 sacks wheat 159 sacks. The current rates were: Wheat—red winter $1 40@1 50; white $1 50@1 60; white $1 25@1 28 ⅜ bush. Oats appeared firmer, buyers being more numerous and inclined to operate; we can report sales on track at 55c from wharf at 49@50c; and from store at the usual advance. Corn dull with no lower sales of shelled reported at 80@85c; car lots 85@87c ⅜ bush. Rye—the demand was only moderate; we quote nominally at 90@95c ⅜ bush. Barley—out of season and nothing doing to establish quotations, we omit them.

POTATOES—The market was firm with an improved demand for choice peachblows at 50@ 55c. Inferior not wanted at any price.

WOODEN WARE—The following are the store rates: Pails, 2-hoop ⅜ doz $2 50; 3-hoop ⅜ doz $2 75; tubs, No. 1 3-hoop ⅜ doz $9 50; No. 2 2-hoop $8 50; No. 3 2-hoop $7 50; churns $7 50@8 00; keelers $2 75; washboards $2 50; clothes pins 50c; corded beds $2 50; cedar buckets $2 50; painted do 2 25; cedar tubs, small size, $7 50@8 00; do large $8 50@9 00; do do to Jas. Wilkins, Lockhart, F & co, 886 do to same; J Munhall, 240 do do to Keystone Refinery; W Barlie, 80 do do to A & S Mills, Saxonburg, 50 do do to H W C Tweddle.

**Oil Receipts by River and Rail.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fichter Bro | 1,000 | National O W | 83 |
| Lockhart, F & Co | 886 | Star O W | 90 |
| J Wilkins | 671 | H A E M Mills | 80 |
| Fairview O W | 400 | H W C Tweddle | 83 |
| Crescent O W | 230 | D Bly & Co | 50 |
| Commercial O W | 100 | | |
| Keystone O W | 240 | Total | 4,157 |

**Oil Shipped East by Warren P. R. R. and Pennsylvania Central R. R.**

Mentzer, Hefner & Co, 312 bbls refined to A R McHenry & co, Philadelphia.

Ralston & W, 211 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & L, 439 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Union Refining and Storing Co, 266 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Mentzer, Hefner & Co, 253 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Ralston & W, 281 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Ralston & W, 184 bbls refined to Tack Bros, Philadelphia.

Total shipments Refined.....1,895 bbls

**Oil Shipped East by Pa. Central R. R.**

Hutchison Oil and Refining Co, 293 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Brooks, R.S. & Co, 72 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Total shipments.....365 bbls

**Crude Oil Shipped East by P. R. R. and A. V. R. R. Oil Line.**

Reno, 80 bbls crude, to Wallace, Curtis & co, Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Crude.....80 bbls

**Oil Shipped West by W. P. R. R.**

To Union Oil Works, Heres' Station, 80 bbls crude. Total shipments of crude, (3 cars).....80 bbls.

**Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.**

Montzheimer, K & Co, 450 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co, 373 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 350 bbls ref to Waring, K & Co, Philadelphia.

B W Morgan, 100 bbls refined to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined.....1,673 bbls

## New York Finance and Trade.

**Gold Closed at 113¾@113¾.**

NEW YORK, June 7—P. M.

MONEY

Easy at 3@4 ⅜ cent, on call; prime commercial dull.

STERLING

Dull at 109¾@110.

GOLD

Opened dull at 113¾, advanced to 113¾, then 114⅛, closing easier at 113¾@113¾. Carrying rates 1⅝ ⅜ cent, to flat.

GOVERNMENTS

Closed steady. Coupons, 1881, 112¾@112¾; do 1862, 112¼@112⅝; do 1864, 111⅞@111⅞; do 1865, 111¾@111⅞; do new, 113¾@113⅞; do 1867, 113¾@113⅞; do 1868, 113¾@ 113⅞; do 10-40s, 108¾@108⅞; currency 114¼@114⅝.

STATE STOCKS

Steady. Missouris, 94½; old Tennessees 61½; new Tennessees, 68½; old North Carolinas, 48¾; new North Carolinas, 24½.

STOCKS

Have fluctuated; opened dull, becoming firmer, then closing heavy and closing dull. The principal activity has been in Wabash, $2500 of which sold at 70½; and New York Central. Closing or cos—Canton 66; Cumberland, 6; Western Union Telegraph 34⅝; Quicksilver 8; Mariposa 10; do preferred 18½; Pacific Express 45; Wells, Fargo 15½; Adams 63¾; American 44½; United States 45¾; Pacific Mail 43¾; New York Central 200½; Reading 108¾; Michigan Central 124½; Michigan Southern 99¼; Illinois Central 140¼; Pittsburgh 109½; Northwestern 83⅝; do preferred 93½; Rock Island 121¼; Fort Wayne 96¾; Illinois Central 140¼; Pittsburgh 109½; Northwestern 83⅝; do preferred 93½; Rock Island 121¼; Fort Wayne 96¾; Alton 117¾; do preferred 117¾; New Jersey Central 110; St. Paul 66¾; do preferred 84½; Western Union Telegraph 34⅝; Ohio and Mississippi 41; Hartford and Erie 5¾; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati 80.

MINING SHARES.

Boston prices: Calumet 70; Copper Falls 4; Franklin 25; Hecla 440; Hancock 1; Minnesota 5.

Sub-Treasury balance—Gold $56,229,513; currency $9,367,391; general balance $88,166,818.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

**Chicago Market.**

CHICAGO, June 7, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Considerably active and firm at $1 00@$5 50 for spring extras.

WHEAT—Active, ranging at $1 05@$1 10 cash, $1 05¾ @1 06⅞ seller '70, $1 23@$1 24 seller July, closing quiet at $1 07⅞ cash for No. 2; this afternoon heavy and unsettled at $1 08@$1 08¾.

CORN—Firm and ⅜c higher, closing at 35¾@35⅞c for No. 2.

OATS—Less active and firm, closing at 31⅞c cash.

RYE—Steady at 70c. Closing bid 70c.

HIGH WINES—Steady at $1 06@1 07.

PROVISIONS—Pirmer. Mess pork closed at $20 59@ 20 60. Lard 13¼@13¾c. Dry salted shoulders 11½@12c. Short rib middles 13¾@13¾c.

HOGS—Quiet at $5 80@5 15 for stockers to extra prime lots.

CATTLE—Steady at $5 25@8 25 for butchers to choice steers.

**New York Market.**

NEW YORK, June 7.—Cotton quiet, sales 1,167 bales at 22¾c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 11,691 bbls; Southern better and in fair export and home trade demand; $5@5 15 for superfine; $5 20@5 30 for extra; $5 60@5 70 for choice; $5 75@6 for fancy; $6@6 50 for superfine Southern; $6 10@6 40 for extra $6 for choice; $7 50@8 00 for white wheat extra $7 75@ 8 for St. Louis, closing firm. Rye flour dull at $5 25@ 5 50 bbls at $4 50@5 75. Whisky dull, sales 270 bbls steady; free 93c. Grain—receipts 49,000 bushels; wheat 2c lower; sales 93,000 bushels; wheat 2@3 cents higher and active mainly for export, closing heavy; No 1 spring at $1 06@1 07 for white western; $1 35@1 42 for winter red and amber western. No 1 spring at $1 30@1 31 for No 2 Chicago; $1 36 for No 1 do; $1 36@1 37 for amber Tennessee. Rye quiet. Barley and barley malt nominal. Corn—receipts 61,000 bush; market fairly active but irregular; sales 90,000 bushels at $1 06 for new western mixed; $1 08 for choice do; $1 07 for old mixed western; $1 10 for white western; $1 08 for sales 42,000 bush at 84@86c for western in store and afloat; 86@87c for 84,000 bush at 84@86c for new and better inquiry at 29@35c. Coffee unchanged, sold 1,500 bags; Rio cargoes 19½c; job lots 20c. Sugar—raw sugar at 9¾@10c for 500 hhds at 9 9-16@9¾c for Cuba, and on basis Havana at 10c. Molasses—Cuba nominal heavy at 14½c for crude and 19@20c refined. Rice steady at 9@9½c for Carolina. Pork—sold 200 bbls for mess at $20 50 for prime and extra prime bbls August at $19 87. Beef unchanged; sales 200 bbls at $11@13 for extra mess. Beef hams quiet at $29 00@30 00. Tierces—Red dull and prices irregular. Cut meats dull; there is nothing doing; long clear, 15½c. Cut meats firmer at 13½c for pickled hams; 13½c for pickled bellies; 9½c for pickled shoulders. Lard steady but quiet at 13¾@13¾c for prime steam. Butter—Western dull at 18@25c for ordinary to choice; 26@28c for choice to fancy. Cheese dull at 10@13c for common to prime. Eggs—Western firmer at 14@15c for prime and extra prime; 16@17c for fancy. Whisky—Western dull and heavy at $1 04 for free.

**Cincinnati Market.**

CINCINNATI, June 7.—Flour firmer and in fair demand; family $5 75@6 00; extra $5 25@5 50. Wheat unsettled at $1 20@1 25 but there rates are nominal as to show the views of holders; demand and offerings light. Oats in good demand and firm at 35@36c. Rye firmer at $1 07@1 08. Corn firmer at 80@81c; nominal middlings 21½c. Whisky irregular sales at $1 04 for distillers' and $1 07 for rectifiers'. Provisions—Mess nominally unchanged. Bacon sold in job lots at 13c, 16½@17½c. Lard—kettle quiet and unchanged. Pork $20 50@20 75 for winter cure and 20@20½c for summer cure. Bulk meats firmer; 12½c for shoulders could have been sold at 13c, but no demand for the latter kinds. Lard nominally 13c. Butter dull and unchanged. Eggs 12c. Whisky—Sales at Exchange dull at 90 discount buying. Money market easy.

**St. Louis Market.**

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—Tobacco active at full prices. Hemp—Offered at $160@212½. Hemp stiff and better at $140@145 in undressed. Flour—Market quiet and firm; fall super $4 10@4 25; X $4 40@4 50; XX $4 90@ 5 10; XXX $5 20@5 50; family $5 60@5 75; choice $5 80@ stiff and higher. No. 2 spring $1 05; No. 2 fall $1 10@1 15; No. 1 do $1 20@1 25; choice white $1 30@1 35. Heavy stock of it and prices declined mixed and yellow 35@ 36c; white 37@38c. Oats—Sold at 37@38c. Rye and Barley—small sales of prime; Minnesota at 90c. Provisions—Mess pork $20 50@20 75. Lard—Tierces quiet. Sugar 10½@12c. Coffee 20@23c. Molasses 56@60c. Rice 9@10c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork $20 50@20 00 light 12½ cent. Shoulders 12½@13c; clear rib 16½@16¾c; clear sides 17@17½c. Lard steady; tierces 13¾@14c; kegs 15c. Hogs steady at $5 75@6 00. Receipts—flour 3,000 bbls; wheat 7,000 bush; corn 27,000 bush; barley 1,000 bush; rye 1,200 bush; hogs 300.

**Philadelphia Market.**

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—Flour held firmly; spring wheat $5 25@6 25; Indiana and Ohio $6 75@6 50; fancy $6 25. Wheat very active; white $1 40@1 45. Rye steady; western $1 02; State $1 10. Corn dull; yellow 81@82c; mixed 80@81c. Oats firmer; No 1 white 52@ 53c; No 1 mixed 50@51c. Provisions held firmly. Mess pork $20 50@20 75. Lard dull; prime steam 13½c; crude 12½c; refined 15½c. Whisky unchanged; western iron $1 08.

**New York Dry Goods Market.**

NEW YORK, June 7.—Dry Goods.—Trade inactive, and prices without change. Sales of prints at 15½c; Arnoldale 8-4 wide do, 30c; do 9-4 do 35c; do 10-4 do 40c; do 11-4 do 45c; Indian Head 9-4 do 40c; do 10-4 do 45c; do 11-4 do 50c; do 12-4 do 55c; Lancaster 11½c; Manchester 11½c; Berlin 8-4 bleached muslin 30c; Booth's 12½c; Ballou 13½c; Eagle ticks, yard wide, 20c; Hamilton do 22c; Minnesota 32-inch 36c, and Swift river 14½@15c.

**Cleveland Market.**

CLEVELAND, June 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Rye firm; steady and unchanged. Wheat—No 1 red was offered at $1 25 on spot, and 1 car sold at $1 20; Corn held higher; market inactive; No 1 mixed 90@ 91c; No 2 do 87@88c; No 1 white 88@89c; No 2 do 86@87c. Oats firmer; sales 5,000 bushels at 50@51c for No 1 state. Rye steady. No 1 held at 95@98c; No 2 do 90@92c. Barley—No 1 spring 90@95c; No 2 do 85@ 90c; fall nominally 95@$1 00. Provisions—market dull; nothing doing; crude 25@25 ½ bbl; refined nominally 23½c ⅜ gallon.

**Oswego Market.**

OSWEGO, June 7.—Flour active and 25c higher; sales 3,800 bbls at $6 00@6 25 for No 1 spring; $6 75@7 00 for amber winter; $7 50@7 75 for white; $8 25@8 50 for XX; all but one mill selling at outside quotations. Wheat in good demand and higher; sales 20,000 bush; No 2 spring $1 25@1 26; No 1 do $1 27@1 28; No 1 red $1 30; No 1 red to arrive $1 28; do on spot $1 28. Corn held at 90@91c.

**Memphis Market.**

MEMPHIS, June 7.—Cotton dull at 21½c; receipts 355 bales; exports 175 bales. Flour nominal. Corn dull; sales [illegible] 12. Oats call at 42@45c. Hay dull at $21. Bran dull at $15. Lard nominal at 16½@17c. Pork firm at $20 50. Bacon shoulders 13½c; sides 17½@18c. Meal dull at $1 20.

**Louisville Market.**

LOUISVILLE, June 7.—Provisions dull; middling 21½c. Flour very firm at $5 25. Wheat quiet at $1 12@1 30. Corn $1 [illegible]. Oats $1 [illegible]. Rye quiet and unchanged; nothing done. Whisky $1 03@1 04. Tobacco active and firm; sales 351 hhds at $5 00@7 50 for trashed to high; $8 50@10 00 for common leaf.

**Toledo Market.**

TOLEDO, June 7.—Flour firm. Wheat active and better. No 2 white Wabash $1 09. No 1 white Michigan $1 52, regular do $1 42, amber Michigan $1 28. No 1 red $1 35. No 2 do $1 27. Corn quiet and unchanged. No 1 [illegible] No 2 do 86c. Rye unchanged. No 1 60c. No 2 57c. Freights firm at 3c to Buffalo, and 7½ 75c to Oswego.

**Detroit Market.**

DETROIT, June 7.—Flour very firm but quiet. Wheat in light request; white $1 36. No 1 $1 34@1 35, regular $1 33, amber $1 30. Corn—No 1 old sold at 92c. Oats—State 58c. Bran $13@ Coarse middlings $15.

**Baltimore Market.**

BALTIMORE, June 7.—Flour dull and steady. Wheat firm, western $1 27@1 30. Corn—white firm at $1 17@ 1 18, yellow dull at $1 [illegible]. Oats dull at 57@60c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky dull and firm at $1 05@$1 06½.

**New Orleans Market.**

NEW ORLEANS, June 7.—Cotton firmer; middling 21½@22c; sales 3,250 bales; net receipts 1,461 bales; stock 105,057 bales.

**Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.**

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD

P. R. R. CO. LESSEE.

| Cars. | | Cars. |
|---|---|---|
| Hallman & H. metal | 8 | Zug & Co, metal |
| J W Porter, m | 4 | |
| Total | 16 | |

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J Rea & Co, m | 3 | W Poole, metal | 1 |
| Jno Moorhead, metal | 3 | H M Bole & Co, m | 1 |
| Lloyd & Black, m | 1 | | |
| Total | 8 | | |

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Shoenberger, H & Co, o | 3 | Everson & Preston, o | 2 |
| Cheeseman & Co, o | 3 | Ewing, Graff & Bell, o | 2 |
| Coleman, Hahn & Co, o | 1 | Painter & son, ore | 1 |
| Clark Iron Works, o | 1 | Brown & Co, o | 2 |
| Hallman & H, o | 1 | | |
| Total | 19 | | |

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wm Smith, metal | 3 | McKnight & Co, m | 2 |
| Total | 5 | | |


T. C. FULTON,

(Successor to Fulton & Hopper,)

No. 45 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MANUFACTURERS OF

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Office—No. 20 FOURTH ST., LOUISVILLE, KY

B. C. LEVI.


## RIVER TELEGRAMS.

**Ironton, O.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., June 7, 1870.

Boats passed down to-day: Fleetwood, at 7 P. M. Up Juniata, at 11 A. M., and Ohio No. 4 at 3 P. M. River falling; rained this afternoon; now pleasant. H.

## RIVER NEWS.

**ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.**

**Arrived.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| S. Bennett | Carmack | Geneva. |
| Elizabeth | Houghton | Elizabeth. |
| Chieftain | Phillips | Geneva. |
| Petrolia | Harlan | Wheeling. |

**Departed.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| E. Bennett | Carmack | Geneva. |
| Elizabeth | Houghton | Elizab

# The Daily Commercial.

## CITY MATTERS.

GAS EXTENSION.—Service pipes are being laid on Bedford avenue, from Fulton to Elm street.

ENTERTAINING.—An enterprising organ grinder was operating on Fifth avenue about seven o'clock last night. His energy was worthy of a better cause.

SIXTY DAYS.—Wm. McClosky was sentenced to sixty days' imprisonment in the work house yesterday, by Mayor Brush, for wantonly abusing a police officer.

TROT POSTPONED.—The trot which was to have taken place yesterday at Oakland Driving Park, was postponed on account of the rain until Thursday, June 9th, at 2 P. M.

QUERY.—A citizen requests us to ask when the residents of Third avenue, near Grant street, may expect the removal of the dirt and stones left in front of their residences some four days since? Will the Street Commissioner answer?

FRESH ARRIVAL.—Retail dealers and others will find it to their advantage to read the advertisement of Reese Owens, wholesale dealer in bacon, lard, hams, beef, etc., No. 23 Seventh avenue. Mr. Owens has just received a fresh supply of the articles in which he deals, and will dispose of the same on reasonable terms.

TO EXCURSIONISTS.—Attention is called to the advertisement elsewhere, of the times of departure from Cleveland and Detroit, of a line of first class steamers which has been established for the summer season. These steamers will connect, after July 4, at Duluth, with a road for St. Paul and all places in the northwest.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—A strawberry festival for the benefit of the Church Home, located on Fortieth street, will be given at that institution this afternoon and evening. As the proceeds are to be devoted to the support and comfortable maintenance of indigent aged persons, our citizens should turn out and give the festival a liberal patronage. The Penn street cars pass within a short distance of the grounds.

BASE BALL AT WEST ALEXANDER.—A Base Ball Club was formed in West Alexander, June first, called the "Keystone." J. P. McCammon was elected President, T. A. Haggerty, Recording and Corresponding Secretary; E. E. Peat, Treasurer; Directors: L. Porter, James Lidy, and G. W. Woods. The club is made up of the old members of the "Hope" and "Eclipse" clubs of 1869.

A NEW STORE.—One of the finest liquor stores in the city is that recently established at No. 74 Wood street by our genial and enterprising fellow citizen, Mr. E. J. Roberts. The proprietor of this establishment is a thorough gentlemen in the city, and by his great popularity and well-known integrity as a business man he will undoubtedly succeed in building up a trade which must eventuate in a handsome competency. May he succeed beyond his most sanguine hopes.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—This afternoon, at four o'clock, there will be sold at auction, a most desirable piece of property. It is the present residence of Mr. Edward Rahm, located near Wilkinsburg, on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and within a pleasant walk of the railroad station. This property embraces two and three-fifths acres of ground, upon which are a large brick dwelling and out buildings. It is an elegant country residence, and is well adapted for a private boarding house.

TO TOBACCO AND CIGAR DEALERS.—The attention of the trade is called to the large stock of James H. Grant's celebrated Richmond tobacco, offered for sale at Messrs. Arbuckles & Co's, Nos. 212 and 214 Liberty street. This brand is so well and favorably known that it needs no recommendation. All those desiring to purchase should call at once. The firm also have a large stock of the choicest cigars, which they will sell on reasonable terms. See their particulars, see advertisement on first page.

CONTEMPLATED TRIP SPOILED.—Mary McNamara was in the Twelfth ward station house on Monday night for being drunk, and was discharged yesterday. She went to the telegraph office yesterday morning and said she wanted to telegraph to her brother in San Francisco, California, for means to take her there. About the time the dispatch was to be sent off it was found that she was in a worse fit condition to go to the lock-up than to California, and so she was taken there and her contemplated westward trip spoiled.

THE FIRST COLORED JUROR.—There was a scarcity of jurors in the District Court, yesterday, the present *venire* not being very prompt in their attendance, Judge Kirkpatrick ordered Deputy Sheriff Fife to call some "talesmen," and John Wesley Jackson, colored, was called as a juror. Being challenged by the attorneys, he was not required to sit in judgment on the case. Having so long been accepted as competent to tell "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth," as witnesses, colored men will soon be deemed competent to "well and truly try" as jurors.

THE NEW COURT ROOM OCCUPIED.—The new Quarter Sessions room was occupied for the first time yesterday, and it has been proven very convenient and comfortable for the purpose intended. The room is carpeted inside the bar, and fitted up in a very neat manner. The internal arrangements are very complete, and a decided improvement over the old room. There is much more light and much better ventilation—two essential requisites to health and comfort—and the new furniture, freshly decorated walls, etc., give the room a cheery and pleasant appearance.

### An Alleged Youthful Burglar.

A girl about twelve years of age, living with her grand-mother in the Seventeenth ward, is alleged to have been nightly operating as a burglar. One or two informations have been made against her within the past few months. On Monday last a house was entered near the Independence Engine House and rummaged, some sixty-five dollars being taken. Yesterday morning the girl, who is supposed to have had something to do with the matter, displayed an unusual amount of money. She took two other little girls about her own age to an ice cream saloon, bought them all ice cream, and purchased each of them a new bonnet and wound up by purchasing each of them a fine dress. Yesterday she disappeared, and it is stated that the man who lost the sixty five dollars intends to prosecute her. Still, it may be merely a case of suspicion.

### Report of the Building Inspector.

Mr. Reed, Building Inspector, reports having issued fifty-six permits during the month of May. These were for the erection of new and alteration of old buildings, and the amounts received for the same were as follows: Ryder, Palmer, Layton & Co., $5; F. E. Schenck, $5; James Gilland, $5; J. H. Ruswrinkle, $5; James Little, $10; John Hegl, $5; Oakland School Board, $21; Martin Grier, $5; Robert Wood, $7 50; Patrick Mangan, $3; John Gangswich, $5; Peter Shushler, $5; Robert Kingan, $3; Matthew Anderson, $18; A. H. Crooks, $3; Reed & Johnson, $5 50; Stephen G. Whitelote, $5; Kimmel & Keyser, $3; Patrick Whalen, $3; John W. Riddell, $31; Edward Bostwick, $18; Rundels & McMahon, $5; David E. Brown, $5 50; James McKay, $3; Thomas Chance, $3; Samuel B. Waughter, $3; Michael Stewart, $3; Sinay & Beck, $3; Mrs. Mary Kenna, $5; Joseph Fenton, $3; John H. Seamon, $5; James McCrell, $6 B-rgard McCabe, $5; A. Ross Wilson, $3; Hillman & Co., $3; Frank Fellinger, $3; J. C. Rayburn, $5; David McChambers, $3; Andrew Muhlenlian, $5; George Wagenhoff, $3; Jacob Zammler, $3; C. Kliener, $10; W. F Casey, $25. Samuel Logan, $3; W. J. Hammond, $15; F. W. L. Weffing, $10; John R. Vosburgh, $10; Julius Krause, $5; John R. Bingler, $5; John Harris, $5; John Dunlap, $20; John and A. Murdoch, $3; George Foland, $5; D. A. Davis, $3; Lewis W. Jones, $3; Evans, Clow, Dalzell & Co., $5. Total $393 50.

### German in the Schools.

A meeting of citizent was held in the School House of the Third and Fifth wards of this city on Tuesday evening, June 7, 1870.

Mr. Brown was called to the Chair, and C. F. Euner elected Secretary.

Mr. D. Sims, one of the School Directors of the Third ward, stated the object of the meeting to be this: To get the sense of the public in regard to the best mode of introducing the study of German language in the Public Schools.

Mr. Lucky, the City School Superintendent, then stated that for a number of years he looked forward to the day when the German could be introduced in our common or public education. He would prefer a concerted plan of action for the whole city and graded schools in German as well as English.

After a general exchange of opinions and several explanations as to the best mode of reaching the desired end, it was

*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed, Mr. Luckey to act as chairman, to draft plan and lay the before the Central Board of Education.

The committee to consist of Messrs. Luckey, C. F. Bauer and E. Luft.

*Resolved*, That, when we adjourn, we adjourn to meet again next Monday, June 13th, at 7½ P. M., to receive the report of the committee.

*Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the city papers.

Adjourned.

A special meeting of the Forbes district school board was held last evening. The question of German in the public schools was discussed at some length. Mr. Grimley presented a petition for the introduction signed by about one hundred and fifty citizens of the ward. On motion of Mr. Case, the petition was referred to the Central Board, with a favorable recommendation.

## ALLEGHENY COUNTY PRISON SOCIETY.

### What Good the Society is Doing.

The Allegheny County Prison Society held its regular monthly meeting in the pleasant parlor of the Young Men's Home, on Duquesne Way, yesterday morning, Robert Orr, Esq., in the chair, and R. C. Miller officiating as Secretary.

Verbal reports were given by Messrs. Reed and Van Gorder in relation to the visitation of the jail, and an earnest desire was expressed that suitable ladies might be obtained to visit the female department, among whom it is believed a good work could be accomplished, if some earnest, self denying ladies would visit in that department.

Mr. Vangorder reported the case of Stephen Seacase, a boy dying of consumption, and who it is thought by some officers of the Penitentiary and the visitors should be released. On motion the matter was referred to Messrs. Vangorder and Reed to bring it to the notice of the Board of State Charities, or take such other action as might be deemed advisable.

It having been reported that his Excellency Gov. Geary would be in our city shortly, it was ordered that Messrs. Rabe, Reed and the Secretary be a committee to request the Governor to meet with the members of the Prison Society at the Home, or if that cannot be effected to make other arrangements for an interview.

Mr. Carlisle reported that he had been unable to visit the Penitentiary, owing to absence from the city, and that being in Uniontown he visited the jail in that place, where he found the different sexes occupying the same apartments, and that portions of the building were very much out of order.

The agent, Rev. McGlaughlin, gave a very interesting account of his experience among the prisoners and their families.

Several letters were then read from former prisoners, and others, testifying their heartfelt gratitude to the society for material aid, and for the warm interest taken in their temporal and spiritual welfare.

Rev. Dr. J. G. Brown and T. H. Rabe were appointed a committee to publish the annual report of the Society, and also some of the incidents occurring in the experience of the agent and visitors of the society.

After the transaction of some other business the meeting adjourned.

PERSONAL.—Senator Revels, of Mississippi, passed through this city yesterday and took dinner at the Union Depot Hotel.

## THE THUNDER STORM.

### One Man Struck by Lightning, Other Parties Severely Injured.

### A Remarkable Case—The Driver of a Vehicle Killed and Four Occupants of the Carriage Escape Without Serious Injury—Three Boys Severely Shocked—Two Houses Struck by Lightning—Other Cases, &c., &c.

A very severe thunder storm passed over the city yesterday afternoon, resulting in loss of life and considerable damage to property.

The rain commenced to fall in torrents between two and three o'clock, and the storm, accompanied by very vivid flashes of lightning and terrific peals of thunder, continued for about an hour and a half. People were driven from the street and pedestrians sought refuge under awnings, in stores and such other places of shelter as were afforded. A number of strange freaks of lightning have already been reported, and it is probable that more will be brought to light in the course of a few days, in the city and vicinity.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

One of the most remarkable freaks of lightning ever known in this city occurred at the Pittsburgh end of the Sixteenth street, (formerly Mechanics street) bridge shortly after two o'clock, resulting in the instant death of Wm. Hartje of Allegheny, who was driving a hack, and the instant killing of one of the horses. Singular to relate, none of the four parties in the hack were seriously injured, and one of the horses escaped, and the saddle was not at all damaged.

THE CIRCUMSTANCES.

It appears that Mr. Wm. Hartje, who was a member of the firm of Hartje & Grebing, livery stable keepers, corner of Middle and First streets, Allegheny, was conveying a Mr. Lewis Kauffman and a Mr. Henry Grebing, and a young lady of Allegheny to the pic-nic at Iron City Park. Just as the vehicle reached the Pittsburgh end of the bridge, having crossed from Allegheny, there came a vivid flash of lightning, and the report that followed shook all the surrounding buildings. Both horses fell to the ground, and eye witnesses state that Hartje, who was sitting alone on the driver's box, fell backward on the top of the hack, and just as parties who were near reached him he breathed his last. The parties in the inside of the hack were severely shocked, but did not become unconscious. Kauffman was so badly frightened that he says he hardly knows how he got out of the hack, and he was unable to speak for some moments after. Both horses struck three his tat off and frightened him badly. All the inside of the hack however, recovered in a few moments save the unfortunate driver.

The near horse of the team picked himself up soon after and shook his head from one side to the other, but appeared to be uninjured. But in a short time was taken back to the livery stable and died soon after from the shock.

The place where the lightning struck was about forty feet from the office of Coleman, Rahm & Co's. rolling mill, and was witnessed by a member of the firm, states that he was sitting in the office, and the heavy report followed the vivid flash he jumped to his feet, saying that must have struck pretty near. He immediately noticed a man and horse lying on his back on the cover, gasping and struggling in the last agonies of death. With the assistance of a number of men the man was carried into the office, and Dr. Ahlborn summoned, but before the body had been conveyed to the office life was extinct.

THE APPEARANCE OF THE BODY.

With the exception of a slight coloring of the flesh about the throat, there were no marks on the body, and, on looking at the corpse, one would think that it was a man who had just fallen asleep.

THE DECEASED

Was about fifty years of age, and a brother of Squire August Hartje, of the Third National Bank, Pittsburgh. He resided on Main street, Allegheny, and was one of the most widely known residents of the city, having been for a number of years engaged in the livery stable business. He leaves a wife and three small children. Word was conveyed to the family soon after the occurrence, and a heartrending scene transpired. Mrs. Hartje had been for some time in failing health, and is now a confirmed invalid, and the sad news prostrated her with grief.

SINGULAR FREAKS OF THE LIGHTNING.

The escapes made appear but little short of the miraculous. The carriage was just coming out of the bridge when the horses fell as above stated, and immediately after the man dropped. The carriage was not at all injured by the lightning, and the glass in the windows, even the lamps either side of the place where the man was sitting were not broken. A piece of wheel was driven into the hind board was scorched, the ends of the wood looking as though it had been held before a fire for some minutes and evenly burned. This was the only mark made on the hack.

The deceased wore a soft felt hat, and in the front of this, just above the rim, was a hole such as would have been made by a bullet, and on the top of the hat was a rip about an inch and a half in length. This was the only mark of the lightning visible on his clothing.

The only marks on the horse killed were streaks running from each hind foot up over the haunches, the hair being turned the wrong way as though the lightning had passed up.

STATEMENT BY AN EYE WITNESS.

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## PITTSBURGH BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

### Thirty-first Annual Meeting at Saltsburg, Indiana County—First Day's Session.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

SALTSBURG, June 7, 1870.

The Pittsburgh Baptist Association is now in session in this quiet and venerable old town. The country air is refreshing, and a very large number of ministers and lay delegates are present. This Association is composed of twenty-six churches. Each church is entitled to three delegates—his pastor and two laymen. The following ministers are in attendance: Wm. M. Young, D.D., J. L. Lodge, M. B. Sloan, B. F. Woodburn, J. Perry Hall, Isaac Banks Hunter, F. G. Reineman, J. A. Snodgrass, A. J. Collins, J. K. Cramer, Daniel Webster, Chrisco, Williams, Enos Woodruff, Alfred Cauldwell, Wm. B. Skinner, Gerhard Gerhard and Rabb, Shadrack.

The introductory sermon was preached by Rev. E. Woodruff, of Butler, Pa., from Luke 11:35, Subject: The moral light of the Christian in the world.

At the conclusion of the sermon Rev. A. J. Collins, of Library, Pa., the Moderator of last year, called the Association to order. After singing, prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Young, of Pittsburgh.

At three associational meetings letters are read from all the churches, giving their state and condition. The letter from the First Church, Pittsburgh, was read, after which the Association adjourned until afternoon. LUX.

## AN EXTENSIVE LAND SLIDE.

### The Track of the Pan Handle Railroad Obstructed.

Last evening, about half-past eleven o'clock, an extensive land slide occurred on the track of the Pan Handle Railroad, a short distance below Saw Mill Run. A large quantity of earth and stone came tumbling down upon the track with a report that was heard this side of the river. The slide is about seventy-five feet in length, and covered the track to the depth of about four feet. A large force of workmen were sent up by special train from the Union Depot, and it is possible that the track will be cleared sometime to-day, although a number of passengers were disappointed last evening in not being able to leave on the right trains.

## COURT PROCEEDINGS.

### Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

TRIAL OF WM. C. RAFFERTY FOR GAMBLING.

The first case called was that of the Commonwealth vs. Wm. C. Rafferty, indicted for keeping a gambling house, and also for being a common gambler.

District Attorney Pearson opened the case briefly for the Commonwealth.

Several witnesses were called and testified to the fact that the defendant had played "faro" in a gambling house on Sixth street, and had also acted as "dealer" and "look out."

WM. A. Wise was then called, and in appropriate for playing faro was shown to and explained by him. Witness had been playing the game for twelve years, and never saw the defendant engaged in it until within the last year. He thought he was a novice in the game, and had lost a good deal of money.

Thomas Hughes testified that he played faro in Hall's saloon, on Fifth avenue, and that Rafferty there at different times; never saw him play except at night. He also left Liberty deal, and also saw him in the wine-out chair, and closed $25 worth of checks one night from him. Saw him at night, and Rafferty dealing on his back on the cover, gasping and struggling in the last agonies of death. With the assistance of a number of men the man was carried into the office, and Dr. Ahlborn summoned, but before the body had been conveyed to the office life was extinct.

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## FATAL ACCIDENT IN SHARPSBURG.

### Sad Fatality in the Cupps Family.

On Saturday afternoon a fatal accident occurred at the Heinze's brickyard, in Sharpsburg. A number of men and boys were in readiness at 4 o'clock to remove the sand lining as soon as it was let out. When the opening was made, the hot sand rushed out so rapidly that several of them were terribly burned about the feet and legs. A lad named Herbert Cupps, not engaged in the yard, was standing near the opening, and was knocked down by the stream of hot sand and so terribly burned that he died on Sunday evening. The other persons injured are John Millhuyler, foreman; A. Cupps, Joseph Swargo, Fred Haun, Peter Heinze, Charles Boarder and Adam Apt. Some of these were severely, but not dangerously burned.

Coroner Clawson held an inquest yesterday on the body of young Cupps. The proprietor of the yard testified that the accident was very unusual, as the sand generally ran out very slowly, and scarcely ever rushed more than two feet, while in this instance it spread thirty feet around. He could only account for it from the fact that there was more quicksand than usual used in the lining. Dr. C. A. W. Redlich, who attended the deceased, gave it as his opinion that he had inhaled the hot vapors when struck by the sand, and that they had quite suffocated therefrom. A verdict of accidental death was rendered by the jury. The deceased was eleven years of age. His father, it will be remembered, was killed a year or two since by a shot fired through the window of his residence by some unknown person. Since reported that there have been five deaths in the family, including young Herbert.

## EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION.

### A Drug Store Partially Destroyed—Loss $1,500, Fully Covered by Insurance—A Card from Mr. Snodgrass—The Firemen Complimented.

A fire broke out yesterday morning about eleven o'clock, in the basement of the wholesale and retail drug house of W. J. Snodgrass, located at the corner of Federal and Lacock streets. An alarm was sounded from box No. 24, corner of Federal street and Church avenue, which was promptly responded to by the firemen. Owing to the combustible material stored in the cellar, the flames spread rapidly, but through the exertions of the firemen were confined to the lower portion of the smoke, however, shooting up through the hatchway and stairway to the storeroom on the main floor, and causing the ceiling and third stories of the building, and in a few minutes issued out of all the windows, giving the impression that the whole building was in flames. The firemen soon succeeded in getting the fire under, and confined the fire to the rear part of the cellar. No water was thrown into the upper stories, otherwise the loss would have been much greater. The stock, etc., to the amount of over $10,000 are stored in these rooms.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE

Was the ignition of gases from a barrel of benzine from a match used in lighting the gas. It appears that a boy employed in the store had occasion to go into the cellar for purpose of filling some of the counter drawers, and had lighted the gas in order to work with greater facility. It is supposed that he threw the match down when the fluid flowed out immediately ignited. There was no explosion, but the flames communicated to the barrels and boxes so quickly that he had but a very narrow escape from death. His eyes were injured and his clothes burned. It is said that he cannot tell how the fire originated, but that the moment the gas was lighted the flame shot across the floor. The fluid was kept in a room now considerably damaged by water, and also saw him in the wine-out chair, closed $25 worth of checks one night from him. Saw Rafferty at night, and Rafferty dealing on his back on the cover, gasping and struggling in the last agonies of death. With the assistance of a number of men the man was carried into the office, and Dr. Ahlborn summoned, but before the body had been conveyed to the office life was extinct.

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## SOUTH SIDE.

CARELESSNESS.—Yesterday afternoon an unsophisticated Irishman, who, with his wife, engaged a carriage at the Union Depot to haul them to the Birmingham Car Station, undertook to get out of the carriage nearly in front of Alex. Irwin's cigar store on Smithfield street, without notifying the driver, and the door of the carriage, a handsome one, striking a telegraph pole was broken to pieces. The driver, through whose carelessness the accident occurred, refused to pay the damages demanded, and the driver was compelled to retire with his crippled vehicle.

## BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL.

### Monthly Meeting—Reports of Borough Officers, etc.

The Council of the Borough of Birmingham held its monthly meeting last evening, in the office of Justice Salisbury.

W. C. Aughinbaugh, Esq., Burgess, occupied the chair, and the following members were present: Messrs. Atterbury, Doyle, Du